Morning Oregonian.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Shocking Accident—Conviction for Theft—Election of Mayors, Etc., Etc.

VICTORIA, Jan. 18.—Melchoir Eberle, one of the railway engineers was killed yesterday while surveying near the suspension bridge on the Yale-Sa... railway by falling over a cliff. He was a native of Chesham, Canada, and leaves a wife and child in this city

After an interruption of two weeks the line is reopened open to the sound

The steamship Tzabot 41 days from San Francisco has discharged cargo at New Westminster and is taking coal at Departure Bay

More than two weeks ago the iron ship Chicalayo went to Kaiteux mill from Australia, was spoken off the straits by two vessels, bound in She has not since been reported

There are with 1200 or 1300 Chinamen to work on the Yale-Kamloops railway will arrive here in April

A young and delicate looking man named John... and Lawrence Turner were tried before Crease, Deneffiss and Chipp, justices of the peace, on the 23d ult charged with having left the employment of the railway contractors and carrying away some goods to the value of $47 60 The prisoners, it came out, had been hired at San Francisco to work on the railway and advances were made to them to reach the works On their arrival at Yale they were supplied with boots and clothing by the company, with the understanding that when they received out their value the goods should be... A few days subsequently they disposed of some of the goods and departed for Yale where they were arrested The prisoners said that they were not to work other than that which they could get to do, and that they were on the way to Yale to see Mr Cooksbridge when they were arrested They said he had a wife and family at San Francisco. The justices sentenced them to three months imprisonment in the common jail

The output of the Wellington collieres for the month of December reached the large amount of 60... tons, the heaviest monthly output ever reached in British Columbia but even this will stand a chance of being beaten this month

Mayor Bate was elected mayor of Nanaimo by acclamation Mayor Turner, of Victoria, was re-elected on Tuesday

Live stock in the interior are doing well The snow has not been severe so far

The four Kamloops outlaws will be hanged on the 28th inst. on the 21st instant near Westminster

THE "DAKOTA" OVERDUE.

Naval Commissioner at Victoria—Vessels Ready to be in search for the Missing Steamship

VICTORIA, Jan. 16.—The non-arrival of the mail steamship Dakota causes great anxiety here. Rumors of closing the telegraph office this even... no tidings had been received A steamer was dispatched to Cape Flattery yesterday and returned this morning without having seen her The war steamer Rocket will be sent to assist the U S revenue cutter in the search

VICTORIA, Jan 18.—No tidings of the Dakota have been received Anxiety is increased by want of telegraphic communication with San Francisco

The U. S revenue cutter Wolcott has returned from an unsuccessful cruise below cape Flattery Wolcott and H. M. S. Rocket will go outside as soon as they have been advised that the Dakota has been heard of at San Francisco

THE ADVANTAGES OF IGNORANCE.

Mary W Clarke in Popular Science Monthly for January

The sickening of blissfulness of ignorance has long been the sub ject of one of our most popular proverbs Coupled with a positive statement as to the folly of wisdom, it passes from mouth to mouth on the authority of an oracle But the support which it seems to lend to the passive mind The religious mind, but not defended, while on the other hand our journals team with arguments in favor of education upon the importance of knowledge and about the best methods of imparting and transfer The fact that the latter required in these cases proves the advantages of ignorance and wherever men can secretly attain to such manifest positions—is never urged with any strong ness of right Education in one's self and in others, positive concerning the education of others, with their attendant prejudices, with their attendant particularities, ought to be largely excluded from the management of public institutions Accordingly, in every practical community men are placed in supervision above thousands of cultivated teachers and these, in spite of the schools, the superiority of ignorance is daily demonstrated.

In every walk of life, in all vocations, a similar superiority is daily manifest. At the polls the ignorant and illiterate statesman is defeated by the educated stump speaker who knows nothing of political economy and theology, but of political economy and theology he is able to draw and spend a salary with commendable regularity The educated, highly cultivated theologian is left in popular esteem by the swaggering revivalist, who tears up human feelings by the roots and then pulls the resulting beams for growing the Gospel In Scotland, the people have for times out of mind had the well-furnished physician, and the Scotch where the other would only be tolerated pay him a fixed of liberal treatment But he thought worse of them they really ... and a good doctor ... five dollars for curing you But ... capable calls in congestion ... pneumonia, ... often and charges three times as ... you if you have got a great deal ... Mrs Hayes, though for the past year ... has been less in the newspaper will ... while house fees to return at any ... the guest of the next mistress and on the ... with the best families of the capital ... paid little attention to the mere gaddies of ... the social suckers who use access to the ... house for newspaper notoriety and to make ... mischief ... which was at last the ruin of her ... Mrs Hayes has maintained a family circle ... where her husband is generally found pa... evenings among men who brighten his ... and assist his suggestions and sympathies

There is a serious neglect somewhere when a man is allowed to go out of office with a gold-headed cane A good cane can be ... $15, and the man who gets it need not ... more than $100 on the hungry subscribers who will be expected to be asked to support ...

A centenarian is only a day old It is called a ... when it is a year old it is called a falsehood ... it is a century old it is called a legend

CARLYLE AS A HISTORIAN.

PROF J P SELLYE

Macaulay was the literary man writing history under the most imposing disguise of the literary historian proper Mr Carlyle wore no such disguise He was a literary historian pure and simple who had studied in the school neither of practical nor theoretical politics but in that of German aesthetics and literature in the most dreamy period of Germany I should be sorry to speak of him in language which should hurt his warmest admirers I admire as much as others this striking re-appearance of the Hebrew prophet in the modern world No more echo of Hebrew prophecy but the thing itself the faculty of seeing moral evils which others are too drowsy to see, and of seeing them distinctly as if they were natural objects the sublime impatience the overwhelming denunciation, in fact ancient prophecy revived and effective as of old, this is what I see in his best writings in 'Past and Present" and some of the "Latter Day Pamphlets" The case is different when he appears as a historian, for it is question able whether a prophet ought to write history But yet up to a certain point I can cordially admire his histories We are to consider that like his prophecies, they had an immediate practical object They were not intended to conform to any ideal standard, they were prophecies on a larger scale intended to awaken drowsy minds to a sense of the greatness of God s judgments and the memorableness of the laws by which He governs the modern world as He governed the ancient Considered thus they are wonderful works and we know that in some conspicuous instances they attained their end they did awaken and to good purpose the slumbering historic sense

Of these three prophetic histories that of the French revolution is in my opinion much the most successful and for this reason that the subject is best suited to the prophetic mode of treatment The prophet is out of his element when he has no practical object Mr Carlyle has in my opinion no real talent for reviving distant times such as that of Cromwell if he sometimes makes the past seem to live it is only with a galvanic and unnatural life which belongs really to the present But the French revolution may fairly be said to belong to the present and then its awfulness and the impressiveness of the punishment which it inflicted on the frivolity of the old French aristocracy make it a most legitimate subject for the apocalyptic method I value also, both in this book and in the 'Life of Frederick, the first serious attempt that has been made to break through the trance of insularity which seals up the English mind Here for once an Englishman has honestly tried to understand the continental world! I do not for my part think that Frederick was really such a person as Mr Carlyle supposes nor do I think that Mr Carlyle has drawn the true moral from his career But at any rate he has not spared labor If he has scarcely succeeded the fault is to be laid not on any insular want of sympathy but simply on that prophetic cast of mind which does not know how to investigate and cannot see at all except where it sees intensely and in shastly fire He has, at any rate, repaired the mischief which had been done by Macaulay's 'Essay on Frederick the Great' which to this day is cited with contempt by every German writer who wishes to jibe at English conceit and ignorance of the continent

QUICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Pictures Taken in the Hundredth Part of a second—How it is Done.

[New York Evening Post]

The process of the instantaneous photography as perfected recently in London, and in this country by Rockwood, has resulted in many changes in the mode of taking ordinary photographs, and has enlarged the field of photography by bringing within it the work of picturing objects in motion

The history of the instantaneous process of photography is, like that of all other inventions full of failures The gelatine used instead of collodium as a medium for the chemicals employed in making negatives is a delicate substance, the manipulation of which needs great experience and judgment Its proper preparation is so tedious that it is not probable that photographers will attempt to prepare their own plates as at present, but will buy them ready prepared in large quantities the plate being dry and practically unalterable. The gelatine is first boiled for many hours then mixed with the necessary salts of silver and potassium, then passed through sieve like cloths washed in water to extract the excess of chemicals, bottled again for a day and then spread on the glass plates Even the minutest care in proportions and treatment results in plates of different quality Some plates are too sensitive and become black even after an exposure of a fraction of a second others do not give clear pictures So rapid is the effect of light that the motion of the hand has been found to be too slow, and a pneumatic device has been introduced by which the slight pressure of a rubber bulb throws up a disk which covers the aperture of the camera and brings it down again. In Mr Rockwood's studio a long tube goes from the camera to any part of the room, the bulb which ends it being carried in the operator's hand When he sees a good expression or position on the part of the sitter he squeezes the bulb, no matter in what part of the room he may be, and the picture is taken. But even this pneumatic disk is not rapid enough for pictures taken out of doors For this purpose a wooden slide is used, with a round hole in it As the slide falls the opening passes the camera aperture and gives a view of the scene, which lasts for about the hundredth part of a second In pictures taken at the Battery by this process of gelatine-coating and slide the finest ropes on ships and steamboats going at full speed are as distinct as if the boats had been at rest and each wave is distinctly pictured as it was at the fraction of a second

For artists the instantaneous process offers the most valuable kind of aid No matter how animated a scene it can be photographed as easily as a tableau A ball room with dancing going on the musicians fiddling people talking laughing and yawning, can now be photographed with ease Rogers the sculptor has used the process to take pictures of athletes struggling The men struggle without any thought of the camera, and when they got through there are half a dozen pictures of the men in positions which struck Rogers as effective All he had to do was to squeeze the rubber bulb and the thing was done, Horses trotting and cows grazing are easily taken One picture taken last week represents five pigs feeding, one old fellow scratching his back as he gazes stolidly at the camera A cat and her kittens make a pretty group

In taking children and very old persons the advantages of this process are invaluable The child is allowed to move about until it takes a good position when the picture is made Old people who dislike the ordeal of sitting are photographed before they know it, all such things as headrests and props being done away with. Pictures of persons laughing are full of life and it may be said of all pictures taken by the instantaneous process that the stiff unnatural expression almost unavoidable when a person is obliged to sit with head propped up staring at a camera for half a minute is done away with In the opinion of many persons it will not be long before photographers head rests will be sold for old iron

As to Mr. Blaine.

[From the Springfield Republican]

Mr Blaine's friends at Washington understand that he has the secretary of state's place under consideration If Garfield has offered it to him he will take it of course He has only two years more to serve in the senate where he doesn't like to be any way He has about given up the idea of the presidency and he may as well top off his career as secretary of state which will give him eclat at home and abroad and enable him to go around the world after 1884 with almost as much honor as if he were an ex president Moreover it will please the boys at home it will take him out of the way and make room at once for Hale and Frye both in the senate and will enable the state of Maine to regain a stable equilibrium in the republican party Moreover it will be a choice snub to Massachusetts and to the holier than thou people whose opposition to James G Blaine allowed Mr Garfield to become the presidential candidate This is do bitter the way it strikes Blaine it ought to strike Garfield quite differently)

THE STORY OF CROESUS.

The following is an extract from Rev Alfred J Church's Story of the Kings from Herodotus

Now it happened that while the master of the young man's marriage was in hand the house came to Sardis a certain stranger upon whom there had come the great trouble of blood guiltiness. The man was a Phrygian by birth and one of the royal house and he came into the palace of Croesus after the custom of that country and sought for one that should cleanse him from his guilt and Croesus cleansed him (Now that the matter of cleansing is the same for the most part among the Lydians as it is among the Greeks) And when the king had done for him according to all that was prescribed in the law he would fain know who he was and whence he had come Wherefore he asked him saying My friend, who art thou? And from what city of Phrygia—for that thou art a Phrygian I know—art thou come to take sanctuary at my hearth? And what man or woman didst thou slay? And the man answered Oh king I am the son of Gordias the son of Midas and my name is Adrastus and I slew my own brother not wittingly For this cause I am come to thee for my father drove me out of my home, and I am utterly bereft of all things.' To this king Croesus made reply 'Then art the son of friends and to a friend thou art come Verily as long as thou abidest here thou shalt lack for nothing that I can give thee And as for thy trouble it will be best for thee to bear it as easily as may be So the man lived thenceforth in the king's palace Now about this time there was a mighty wild boar in Olympus that ravaged the mountain And going out thence did much damage to the possessions of the Mysians and the Mysians had often sought to slay him but harmed him not at all but rather received harm then selves At last they sent messengers to the king who stood before him and said 'O, king a mighty monster of a wild boar hath his abode in our country and destroyeth our possessions and though we would fain kill him we cannot Now therefore we pray thee that thou will send thy son and chosen youths with him and dogs for hunting that they may go with us and that we may drive the great beast out of the land * * * * He sent for Adrastus the Phrygian and when the man was come into his presence he spake, saying Adrastus I took thee when thou wast afflicted with a grievous trouble though with this I upbraid thee not and I cleansed thee from thy guilt and received thee into my palace and sustained thee without any cost of thine Now therefore it is well that thou shouldst make me some return for all these benefits I would make thee keeper of my son, now that he goeth forth to his hunting, if it should chance that any robbers or such folk should be found on the way to do him hurt Moreover, it becometh thee for thine own sake, to go on an errand from which thou mayest win renown, for thou art of a royal house and art besides valiant and strong' To this Adrastus made answer Oh king I had not indeed gone to this sport but for thy words For he to whom such trouble hath come as hath come to me should not accompany with happy men, nor, indeed, hath he the will to do it But now, as thou art earnest in this matter I must needs yield to thy request Therefore I am ready to do as thou wilt, be sure therefore, that I will deliver thee thy son, whom thou biddest me keep, safe and unhurt so far as his keeper may so do So the youngsmen departed, and chosen youths with them and dogs for hunting. And when they were come to the mountain of Olympus they searched for the wild boar and when they had found it they stood in a circle about it and threw their spears at it And so it fell out that this stranger, the same that had been cleansed from the guilt of manslaying whose name was Adrastus, throwing his spear at the wild boar, and missing his aim smote the son of Croesus And the youth died of the wound so that the vision of the king was fulfilled that he should die by a spear point And straightway there ran one to tell the things to Croesus And when he had come to Sardis he told the king how they had fought with the wild boar, and how his son had died Croesus was very grievously troubled by the death of his son; and this the more because he had been slain by the man whom he had himself cleansed for the guilt of blood And in this great grief he cried out very vehemently against the gods and especially against Zeus, the god of cleansing, seeing that he had cleansed this stranger, and now suffered grievous wrongs at his hands He reproached him also as the god of hospitality and of friendship—of hospitality, because he had entertained this man, and knew not that he was entertaining the slayer of his own son, and of friendship, because he had sent him to be a keeper and friend to his son yet had found him to be an enemy and a destroyer And when he had done speaking there came Lydians bearing the dead body of the young man and the slayer followed behind So soon therefore, as the young man was come into the presence of the king, he gave himself up, stretching forth his hands and bidding the king slay him on the dead body And he spake of the dreadful deed that he had done before, and that now he had added to it a worse thing, bringing destruction on him that had cleansed him, and he cried out that he was not fit to live But when Croesus heard him speak he pitied him for all that he was in grievous trouble of his own, and spake to him, 'I have had from thee, O my friend, all the vengeance that I need seeing that thou hast pronounced sentence of death against thyself But indeed thou art not the cause of this trouble save only that thou hast brought it to pass unwittingly, some god is the cause, the same that long since foretold me this very thing that hath now befallen me' So Croesus buried his son with all due rites But Adrastus the son of Gordias the son of Midas that had been the slayer of his own brother and had now slain the son of him that had cleansed him waited behind till all the men had left the sepulchre and then slew himself upon it for he knew that of all the men in the world he was the most unhappy

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Chicago has a whale that can open its mouth 20 feet wide It will need it to swallow all the Chicago newspaper stories

Many a young man can save himself from getting the sack by scalskin sacqueing his best girl.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald

An alarming increase of insanity is reported in New Jersey Why any same people should go to Jersey is the odd thing about it.—Buffalo Express,

Philadelphia girls are quick travelers One of them who went sleighing the other night made 12 miles in one lap.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald

Several hundred letters remain unclaimed in the Chicago postoffice Being postmarked Boston, they are believed to contain duns.—Boston Post

The Syracuse Standard says If there is one thing that more than all others will make a young lady feel stuck up it s taking a hand in a candy pull

A writer in an agricultural paper insists on strict construction and says that cauliflower should be called cabbageflower He is bound to bring matters to a head

A new paper has been started in Paris called the Idiot It is expected to break up the habit local reporters have of using the word "we" —New Orleans Picayune

A man whose name we shan t mention is at present in the enjoyment of a dog that is said to be so crooked as to be unable to curl up on a mat.—Andrews Queen

The Toronto Globe after much argument reaches the conclusion that marriage with a deceased wife s sister is fully in accord with the scripture Now whose deceased wife s sister is the editor going to marry?

After a clergyman had taken a free bottle of tonic felt better and written out his certificate of the curative qualities of the medicine for publication it makes him unhappy to have a doctor come along and pronounce the stuff gin bitters and bad at that New Orleans Picayune

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

AN AGITATOR EXPLAINS HIS PURPOSES AND ACTS

He Charges Press Reporters with Falsehood and Presents a View of the Situation from his own Standpoint

Mr T P O Connor an Irishman and an active member of the Land League has written an article in defence of the prevailing agitation He first asserts that the Irish news reports received by the London Times and from the Times office telegraphed to America are prepared under high tory influence and manipulated without scruple in the interest of that party that lying stories of lawless disturbances and agrarian crimes are daily reported that nothing is said in behalf of the down trodden Irish tenants and that the purposes and actions of the Land League are misrepresented and everything done through it or by its leaders is falsified and distorted The American reader he says is led to believe that anarchy is running riot and the country given over to rapine and murder when in fact it has not in a hundred years been so quiet and free from crime. In order that the objects and purposes of the Land League may be understood he recalls events in previous years of Irish famine

The latest previous period of famine was from 1846 to 1849 From the experience of those years the mass of 1879 knew what to expect under like circumstances and they took measures to prevent a repetition of the calamities In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8 175 124 counting by the previous rate of increase this population in 1846 must have been 8 750,000, and in 1851 should have been 9 000 000 In 1851 after four years famine it was in fact 6 552 385 The number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 1 328 839 in fact in 1851 it was 1,046 223 The loss of population by death and forced emigration was 2 500 000

During the period of this famine scores and hundreds died from starvation One hundred and seventy four persons died in Cork workhouse in one week an inspector of roads picked up 140 bodies on the roadside in a single town in Galway, in 1847 the coroners considered it needless to hold formal inquests in starvation cases houses were frequently found with the bodies of whole families dead in one house ten corpses were found out of a family of eleven, in Roscommon six persons alive at night were found dead in the morning, and were buried without coffins out of a parish of 9000 inhabitants 500 died in six months, dogs having no other food fed on the dead bodies found in the ditches, such was the universal failure of the food crop that death from starvation was common While famine and death were thus doing their terrible work among the people what were the feudal landlords doing? Of course men whose crops failed to such an extent as to leave the island without food could pay no rent In 1847 70 000 farmers equal to 300,000 persons were evicted from their farms, In 1849 there were 50 000 farmers' evictions, and in the four years following the famine from 1849 to 1852 there were 221 845 evictions! These wholesale evictions nearly depopulated many districts One district which in 1841 contained 2200 families ten years later had but 5000 In 1847 grain was destroyed for rent falling due in May following The whole spirit of the landlords was relentless and cruel With few exceptions they gave no aid and they seemed to share in the feeling expressed by one of them when asked concerning the loss of population by death and by forced migration Delighted to get rid of them" Those who emigrated fared but little better than those who remained at home From 1841 to 1853 no less than 1 430 862 left the island The ordinary mortality on shipboard rose from five in 1000 to sixty and at quarantine from one to forty—making 100 deaths on a voyage instead of six. Of the 89,738 who left in 1847 for Canada, 15,330 died on the voyage or in hospital A result of famine pestilence and landlord evictions during those years was a reduction of peasant cabins from 491 000 in 1841 to 135 500 in 1851

This is but a sample of the horrors which Mr O'Connor presents He goes on to say

With these facts before them the landleaguers were entitled to draw three conclusions (1) That the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was likely to lead to a famine, and that the proportions of a famine must in Ireland be gigantic, (2) that famine would lead to equally destructive pestilence, and (3) that the landlords would take advantage of a famine and pestilence to push the most extreme assertion of their rights

Potatoes are the main food on which the Irish peasantry subsist A failure of that crop means starvation because all else that can be produced is carted away by the agents to pay the rent The league had before them the official figures as to the product of this crop The yield of potatoes in 1873 was 4 154 784 tons, in 1879 only 1 757 275 tons, in 1878 it was 2 526 504 tons and in 1879 only 1 119 676 tons and actual famine was at hand The three successive failures of the food crop left no doubt that a famine was imminent

How far the landlords of 1877–80 were animated by the same spirit as those of 1847–'49 is shown by the records Eviction processes were used out 1269 in 1876 1323 in 1877, 1761 in 1878, and 3809 in 1880 Eviction in Ireland means starvation and death Mr Gladstone thus forcibly stated the consequences of eviction in Ireland

The two bad harvests of 1877 and 1878 were succeeded in 1879 by a harvest which in parts of Ireland was the very worst known since the great Irish famine With these bad harvests the number of evictions increased In truth the act of God in the failure of the crops had replaced the Irish occupier in that condition in which he stood before it so land act, because he was deprived of his usual means and had to contemplate eviction for non-payment of rent, and as the consequence of eviction starvation It is no great exaggeration to say that in a country where agricultural pursuits are the only pursuits and where the means of the payment of the rent are entirely destroyed for the time by the visitation of providence the occupier may regard the sentence of eviction as coming very near to a sentence of starvation

What is the greatest of all loss to a man? To lose his improvements is something to lose his future profits is something but what is the greatest loss to a man? To lose his daily bread—to lose his means of livelihood When we think of loss it may be loss of profit but in Ireland it is the loss of livelihood—the right to live

Mr Gladstone also referred to the number of eviction notices in 1880 and said that this meant that 15 000 persons would be ejected from their homes without hope and without remedy in the course of the present year

From all this Mr O Connor assumes that there was fair ground to anticipate a famine in 1879 and that the landlords would be ready to take advantage thereof to evict their tenants Believing these propositions to be true the purpose of the league was first to prevent a famine and second to deal with evictions the latter being the inevitable sequel to distress He claims that recurrence of the scenes of the former famine have been prevented by the league presenting in proof that there were only 3 000 evictions in 1880 when there were from 50 000 to 70 000 each year of the former famine He says

The principles of the association have been that only a fair rent should be paid and that no one should take a farm from which another person had been unjustly evicted and the league has recommended combination among the tenants for self protection The prohibition of taking a farm from which a man has been unjustly evicted was necessary because of the fatal fact in the Irish land system that almost all the people depend on the land for a living there being no manufactures or commerce and that competition for it is fierce and self-destructive and worth only £50 a year has under this competition been taken at £450 If was to put an end to this destructive competition at ruinous rates which induced the prohibition of taking a farm from which a tenant has been evicted and that the landlord may rent it at far beyond its value

Mr O Connor devotes much space in an attempt to show that instead of increasing with the growth of agitation crime has actually decreased and presents statistics which bear him out in the statement. In conclusion he says The agitation is legal, is peculiarly aggravating to the landlords because it is conducted by peaceful The combination is for no illegal or violent purpose The tenants offer to pay a fair rent and they pledge each other to take no farm from which another tenant has been unjustly evicted The fidelity with which they adhere to these pledges has prevented evictions by making away the ordinary result of such evictions and the issue is directly presented to the landlords of a fair rent or no rent For advising the people thus to combine for their own protection the land being to them the only means of maintaining an existence Parnell and his associates are now on trial before the court in Dublin Is their agitation for a criminal purpose? To the result of that judicial investigation the world will look with interest

OBJECTS OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

PORTLAND Jan 18 1881

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ONE OCEAN

In order to enlighten those who profess to be ignorant of the objects of the Irish Land League I solicit a small space for the following taken from the constitution of the National League Its first object is to put an end to rack renting eviction and landlord oppression 2d To effect such a radical change in the land system of Ireland as will put it in the power of every Irish farmer to become the owner on fair terms of the land he tills The means proposed are

1st Organization for self-defense and by educating the absolute necessity of not taking any farm from which another has been evicted or purchasing any cattle or goods seized upon for the payment of impossible rent

2d The cultivation of public opinion through the press and the exposure of the monstrous injustice of the present system and its ruinous results

3d To resolutely demand a reduction of excessive rents

4th Temperate but firm resistance to oppression and injustice The Irishmen in America can give effectual aid by enlightening public opinion as to the working of the landlord system which reduces the people to a state of starvation while millions of dollars leave the country each year to support alien aristocracy How can by the immense moral influence which their support exerts on the people of the old country encourage them to be steadfast in the struggle in hand Their financial aid is required to afford protection to those who are unjustly evicted and to support the families of those deprived of home and means and to oppose the supporters of the present landlord system whenever and wherever they may obstruct the endeavors of the Land League to obtain just settlement of the pending abolition of absentee landlordism The Irish people of this coast and their sympathizers are therefore appealed to in assisting to remove from Ireland the periodical affliction of famine which does not arise from natural causes but is the result of bad laws enacted by the British parliament and help the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland. Believing that it is the duty of every Irishman to aid with his mite so good a cause I remain respectfully

R I PITT.

STAMP SAVINGS.

The Way the Poor in England Save Pennies.

[From the London Spectator]

It is difficult for the well to-do to realize that there are in this country tens of thousands of persons who cannot save so much as the single shilling fixed as a minimum deposit by the postoffice, yet wish to save so strongly that of permission is given they will slowly accumulate twelve postage stamps, and pay them into the savings bank instead of the silver coin The can only accumulate by pennies, and even when they get pennies they cannot keep them If they could keep twelve "coppers" they would have the shilling, but either their husbands take the 'coppers' away for beer, or their children beg for them, or they are themselves unable to resist the impulse to spend unless they have placed their small funds in some way out of their own power So they ask the postoffice for a form, a check with twelve squares on it and whenever they can, buy a penny stamp and gum it on to the check Once gummed on the stamp is destroyed for cash purposes, and can only be received at a postoffice, and so they go on gumming till the pennies reach the amount which the postoffice will receive It seems incredible that there should be this combination of poverty and thrift, and yet it is so for 14 000 accounts of this kind have been opened in a few months in the six rural counties selected for the trial, and the postoffice which is to extend the experiment to the United Kingdom expects that 70,000 new accounts will be open at once Seventy thousand farms are in fact expected to begrateful for permission to save up to one shilling So anxious are the poor people to avail themselves of the new privilege that they keep the forms scrupulously clean and although 14 000 checks had been received from the very poor each with twelve stamps gummed on to it in scarcely any case was a stamp soiled The form' with the stamps on had become property in its owner's eyes and was scrupulously taken care of The story reveals great poverty as well as great thriftiness in the country and an amount of self-distrust for which even the managers of the savings banks were unprepared Many of the depositors may be children—indeed the provision of the school pence is as we suspect one object in this form of saving—but still no one of the comfortable classes would have reckoned antecedently on such a success. The truth is we do not know what true poverty is or how slight yet how impregnable are the obstacles in the way of the mass of saving which alone the very poor can attempt

A Toledo naturalist has satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the average cat travels a distance of eight miles every night, when there is no earthly reason for her moving a rod.—Detroit Free Press

One of the Sioux delegation at Washington is Don t-Know How The influence of this big Indian has been potent in congress for some years past.—Albany Argus.

Slavan's Cherry Tooth Paste

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market, in large hand some opal pots price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard Clarke & Co Portland Oregon

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. E. C. LORD, Portland.

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VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER. ap

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY

(From the Dalles Times)

Recently we had an interview with Captain John Smith agent at the Warm Springs Reservation who has just returned from a trip to ordland where he had purchased the necessary machinery for a grist mill and which will be taken to the agency as soon as the teams arrive The captain expected them here on his arrival but was disappointed In our conversation we naturally turned on Indian affairs for the captain has a large Christian heart and is thoroughly in earnest in his work He showed us an article in the Council Fire in which Mr Meacham gave a description of the condition of the Warm Spring Indians before Mr Smith was appointed agent It was truly deplorable and Mr M says they were the lowest in civilization of any on the coast Capt Smith has done a good work amongst them, and a great many have left their nomadic habits and have adopted the settled mode of life of the whites They have about 1600 acres of land under cultivation which produce nearly 18 000 bushels of grain annually One Indian raises on an average 800 to 1000 bushels every year and there are some fair farms which produce from 300 to 400 bushels A great portion of the labor at the agency is performed by Indians The blacksmith work is entirely done by them and there are two at work in the shop who can do anything in that line The great mill is also under their superintendence Charles Pitt the farm superintendent, is educated and intelligent, though a full blood Indian There are six apprentices now at work at the agency learning different trades to whom rations are issued daily The school averages an attendance of about forty and Mr Smith says they are apt to learn and orderly A noon ration is issued to the children in attendance Fifteen of the most advanced of these school boys have been sent to the Industrial School at Forest Grove where the agent expects to hear a good report of them

Church services are held weekly, at which the agent takes the superintendence The denomination is Cumberland Presbyterian, and there are 100 of these Indians in church fellowship The agent says he could have admitted more but he requires of each an intelligent reason of their faith in Christianity After the service a conference is held, at which all the men and women are requested to speak, and Mr Smith says strangers are often surprised at the intelligence evinced by these children of the forest who but a few years ago were ignorant savages He was very anxious to arrive at the agency in time to make the necessary arrangements for holding the week of prayer, as the Indians take great interest in these meetings

Capt Smith has been on the agency since 1866, except the 15 months it was under military control, during which 6 years he has devoted his whole time to bettering the condition of these wards of the government His salary has not reimbursed him for the expenses he has actually incurred, and he says he is a poorer man to-day than when he first went to the Warm Springs But he is truly in love with the work and considers himself amply repaid in the improved condition of the Indians and the esteem they have for him He is now quite aged but is still planning for the future welfare of those in his charge who number about 600, including about 39 Piute prisoners of war, who were sent to Simcoe after being captured in the Bannock campaign, and then transferred to the Warm Springs

He showed us a letter he received from the superintendent at the agency since his arrival in the city, describing the Christmas festivities had by the Indians It says they took the same interest as white persons would They had a dinner on that day at which all got their fill of good things, and seemed to enjoy themselves

The Indian question finally came up and the agent firmly expressed his opinion that it could be peacefully solved He said Make them individually responsible, let the law protect them in their rights and punish them for their wrongs. Do not band them together in large numbers for by this means their Indian vices are restored and it is difficult for civilizing influences to have any effect upon them They will learn habits of industry if they are given to understand that by this course their sustenance Mr Smith fully approves of the reservation system only that great numbers should not be congregated at any one place However much we differed from the captain on many of his views on this question, we did not take time to discuss the matter for we acted the part of a reporter, and gave him credit for honesty We believe he acted conscientiously and has faith in the success of christianizing the Indian He has spent a great portion of his life among them and should be given credit for honest endeavors to better their condition

The Toronto Mail tells of an Irishman visiting Niagara falls who failed to see anything wonderful there There was nothing, he thought, to hinder the water from tumbling over the precipice

THE FAMOUS OPERA-SINGERS.

Annie Louise Carey and Clara Louise Kellogg are beyond question the most famous opera singers of modern times In fact they have been acknowledged to be the leaders of their profession as well as ladies of large experience and particularly good taste They have probably travelled more extensively than any ladies on the stage, and, as a consequence have had excellent opportunities for judging of the merits of different countries and their productions It is certainly a very great credit to California and the balmy semi-tropical climate of the Pacific, to have had them pronounce Shaven a Yosemite Cologne by far the best thing have ever used in any country For sale by Woodward Clarke & Co., Portland Oregon

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Wm Do Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

1 **That Catarrhal Colds** become a **poisonous infection,** at first local, and **easily constitutional.**

2. **That,** being Constitutional, the infection is **beyond the reach of mere local remedies.**

3. **That impurities** in the nostrils, are **necessarily swallowed** into the **stomach** and **inhaled** into the **lungs,** thus **poisoning** the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.

4. **That Catarrhal virus** follows the **mucous membrane** and causes **Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa,** and **Consumption.**

5. **That Smoke, Douche, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation** from the organs named

6 **That an antidote** for Catarrh must possess an **inoculative affinity** for, and the quality of being **absorbed by,** the purulent mucous **wherever located.**

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wm De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible It not only **relieves,** it **cures Catarrh at any stage.**

Home testimony

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REV CHAS. J JONES, New Brighton, S I. "Worth ten times the cost."

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&c. &c. &c. &c. &c

A real cure for this terrible malady is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. **Wm De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is sold by all **Druggists,** or **delivered** by D. B Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., N Y for **$1.50** a package. To Clubs, **six packages for $7.50. Dr. Wm De Meyer's Treatise,** with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is **Post-paid and sent free to anybody.**

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The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1881.

THE WORLD'S NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, has just completed, in his "Newspaper Directory of the World," a work of great labor, interest and value. It is the first thorough work of the kind ever issued. It shows that there are published throughout the world about thirty thousand newspapers, including under that name periodical issues of all sorts, from the nimble daily to the slow and ponderous quarterly and semi-annual. The fact that fully one-half of these are published in the English language shows the prodigious intellectual, commercial and industrial activity of the English speaking race. It shows to what extent this race already dominates the intellect of the world, and furnishes also no small argument in support of the claim that the English is destined to be the prevailing language in the affairs of mankind, —if indeed it has not already reached that position. Of the whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in the world, the United States furnishes nearly one-third, or, about 9500. Of course large numbers of these are village "rookies"—a class of journals which exist nowhere in such numbers as in the United States. But every one of these village papers, however humble, is to some extent an educator of the community in which it is published, and at the same time an index of its general activities. Hence the village paper in the United States, not less than the great metropolitan journal, furnishes proof of the general energy that pervades the entire mass of people. To a greater extent than even the metropolitan journal the village paper shows how widely intelligence is diffused, and how far the intellectual activity of our people exerts itself. We have a cultivated and refined rural population, else it would be impossible for the multitude of our village papers to exist. Great Britain and Ireland issue 2000 journals of all sorts —a fraction less than one-third the number of American newspapers; so that in respect of number of presses we certainly have far surpassed our British neighbors. The empire of Germany comes next after the United States, with nearly 5000 periodical presses. France follows with about 2500, of which 1200 emanate from Paris alone. It is worthy of note that London, with 4,000,000 of inhabitants, has no more periodical presses than Paris with her 2,000,000; while New York city, with a population of 1,206,000, has about 500; and Brooklyn, with a population of 566,000, manages to grow big and clever with less than 25 newspapers of all degrees—in fact, with a considerably smaller number than are published in Copenhagen, whose inhabitants number 200,000, or in Stockholm, with 170,000 residents. Indeed, Constantinople, in spite of heathen and dogs, with a population only about 140,000 larger than Brooklyn, boasts about twice as many regularly published newspapers as the latter, and her papers are published in almost as many different tongues as there are different journals. But then, practically, Brooklyn is part and parcel of New York, and these comparisons are scarcely fair. And again, the journals of Brooklyn are so far ahead of those of Constantinople in point of excellence that no actual comparison is possible. It is proper to keep in view the same fact in noting that the city of Milan, Italy, publishes a greater number of newspapers than Boston, almost identically the same number as Philadelphia, very nearly as many as Chicago, and fully seven times as many as Brooklyn. And yet the population of Milan does not, at most, exceed 375,000, which is considerably less than that of Boston, only about one-half that of Chicago, less than one-half that of Brooklyn, and less than one-third that which the census of 1880 shows Philadelphia to contain. A still more interesting fact is that the little city of Zurich, in Switzerland, with a population of scarcely 23,000, is the place of publication of sixteen newspapers, with an aggregate circulation per issue of 70,000. Four of these papers are dailies, with a combined daily circulation of 25,000; which is more than one copy per diem for each man, woman and child in the city! No place in the United States or England can furnish a parallel to this. Aggregate the populations of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark, amounting to 2,025,000; combine the issues of the forty daily newspapers published in these cities, amounting to 850,000 each day, and the ratio of copies issued to population is found to be not half that of Zurich. Philadelphia, with a population of 846,980, has twenty-two daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation per issue of 411,000, which is less than one copy to two inhabitants. Boston shows better in this comparison than either New York or Philadelphia, her eight daily journals printing 223,000 copies every day, which, distributed among her 362,535 people, allow somewhat more than one copy to every two of her inhabitants. Chicago does not so well, for her 503,053 occupants contrive to get on with the 313,000 daily impressions furnished by her fourteen daily presses. Milan, however, surpasses all, her eleven daily offices issuing 258,000 copies of their journals, or nearly one for each inhabitant, every day. But it is to be said of these sheets issued so abundantly in the cities of Europe that (except those of Great Britain) they bear no sort of proportion to the size, variety and general excellence of our daily journals in the United States. Most of them are small and cheap, their contents are meagre, and their use of the telegraph, as compared with its use by our daily papers, is next to nothing.

A more interesting summary may be made from examination of the newspapers of Great Britain and comparison there of with newspapers of the United States. London has nineteen daily journals which give her 4,000,000 people about 1,100,000 impressions a day. The nine dailies of Liverpool (population 526,000) have a combined daily circulation of 255,000. Manchester (population 375,000) issues daily from six presses 247,000 newspapers. Edinburgh (population 200,000) has four daily journals with an aggregate edition not larger than 120,000; while her lusty neighbor, Glasgow (population 650,000), with six daily presses, calls 200,000 copies per day. Dublin does, proportionately a trifle better than her Scotch neighbor, and considerably better than London; for her six presses daily, give her 250,000 people 82,000 daily papers, or one copy to three inhabitants. The British metropolitan journals are the only ones in the world which are to be compared with those of the United States in extent and variety of contents. Probably we have no newspapers equal in weight and power to three or four in London; but even the great London journals do not use the telegraph so freely as ours do. Perhaps on the whole the great London papers have more solidity, while ours have greater variety and give more attention to details. We find that the cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin, with an aggregate population of six millions, with fifty daily newspapers, demand 1,994,000 copies a day; being at the rate of 103 papers per annum for each individual, estimating 311 publishing days to make a year. On the other hand, the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of 3,750,000, having eighty-four daily newspapers, issue an aggregate edition of 1,693,000 copies; being at the rate of 140 copies per annum for each person in those places—or thirty-seven copies per annum (over three per month) more than are issued for each individual in the British cities named. But in the patronage of publications issued less frequently than once a day, the British public make good the deficiency. What is called "periodical literature" has much larger circulation in Great Britain than in the United States. Hence from the British press there issues a vastly greater number of magazines, quarterlies and special publications, devoted to science, art, literature, politics, trades, and specialties almost beyond enumeration, than from our own.

In the United Kingdom there are 1885 newspapers (using this term in its narrow sense, as meaning only that class mainly devoted to current news and politics). These are divided into four main groups, viz: Liberal, conservative, independent and neutral. The liberals lead, with 496 presses, while the conservatives control 355. London has a total of 1189 publications, of which 375 may be called newspapers. 699 are magazines and 115 are quarterlies. Those last figures indicate the enormous preponderance of periodical literature in England over that of the United States. Scotland has 173 newspapers and Ireland 151.

Though the number of publications in the United States greatly exceeds those of the United Kingdom, yet the average circulation of the latter is far greater. It is shown that 5211 newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Canada emit an aggregate, per single issue, of 20,677,538 copies. The average circulation of each journal is 2041 against an average circulation of 7602 of each British publication, thus showing that the average American journal has but 27 per cent of the circulation of the average British. And in fact the aggregate circulation of all American newspapers and magazines is but slightly in excess of the aggregate circulation of similar British publications, though our number of publications is three times greater. In this calculation the emissions of the British colonial press are not included. Were they added, the total issues from the British press would far exceed the total from our own.

Journals printed in the English language are now issued in all quarters of the globe. This is a fact which marks significantly the growing ascendency of English speech. No other language is so widely diffused or so generally taught through the medium of the modern newspaper, the instrument which at once stimulates the human intellect and supplies the demand which it creates.

THE WILLAMETTE FLOOD.

Gov. Whiteaker, writing in his message after the great flood of '61, sagely remarked that if more rain had fallen we should have had a still greater deluge; and this wisdom comes in very opportunely now. In the upper valley of the Willamette the water has been within a few inches of the unprecedented flood mark of December, '61. Below the falls it has wanted some five feet of reaching the old marks, which was due to the lower stage of the Columbia. People who witnessed the flood of '61 have been accustomed to say that nothing like it would probably happen again, because nothing like it was ever seen before. But it should be remembered that the historic record does not cover a period long enough to determine with certainty that these floods have not taken place in former times. So the argument from precedent is incomplete. It should be added that it is every way probable that they will be of more frequent occurrence hereafter than formerly, from the fact that since the country has been settled the water rushes into the main streams with far more rapidity than it did when it was detained by an unbroken sward and by the obstructions that filled the brooks and creeks in all parts of the Willamette water shed. Early settlers remember how the water after a heavy rainfall would spread out to great width in the swales, obstructed in its flow by the turf and the long, fallen grass, where now since the grass has disappeared and the turf has been broken, deep and wide gullies have been worn, through which the water rushes in torrents. Thus the tributaries of the Willamette fill more quickly than formerly, and of course the river itself rises more suddenly, and therefore is quite likely to rise higher. Then when a warm wind attends a heavy rain and the flood from melting snows in the mountains is joined by the sudden rush of waters from the tributary streams of the valley, we get a deluge like that of '61, or that which has just been witnessed. It must be apparent that such a flood is likely to occur any winter; and hence the proper thing to do is to prepare for it. Losses by such events may be almost wholly averted if people will come to a sense of the fact that these floods are liable to take place, and make preparation accordingly. Bridges should be built with these possibilities in view. Warehouses on the river should be constructed with similar regard to their occurrence, and farmers should be prepared to take care of their stock in such emergencies. As the scientists would put it, we must get into harmony with our environment. It will be no great trouble to do so.

LOST OF THE CASCADES.

Throughout the whole country east of the Cascade mountains the present year will open an era of activity the like of which that section has never known. Equally in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington strides of progress will be commenced. Forces now getting into readiness for active movement will effect in a few years almost a complete transformation there. Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington formerly were thought of chiefly as "ranching" localities. For some years past they have been developing rapidly into a country of real homes. Cultivation of the soil is fast encroaching upon the great cattle ranges, and the handsome farm house, with surrounding improvements, is appearing where, only a few years ago, the land was considered wholly unfit for production of crops. Thriving communities are rising on every hand in places where the land once was deemed little better than desert. While it is true that not all the land in that section can be brought into cultivation, it is certain, nevertheless, that there is an area sufficiently large and fertile to constitute by far the larger share of the agricultural lands of Oregon and Washington. As THE OREGONIAN has frequently remarked heretofore, soon the larger part of our agricultural population will be in that section, and soon the produce of their industry will greatly exceed that of the division west of the Cascade range. It will be but a few years more till two-thirds of our wheat will be produced there, and perhaps even a larger proportion; while in live stock and wool that section will more than maintain its present lead. It is even possible that the division east of the Cascades may in a decade or two exceed the western division in population and aggregate wealth; for the area is so large, and so much of the land is available, that it is difficult as yet to conceive the development which it is destined to attain.

The present winter east of the Cascade range is a rather severe one, and no doubt there will be very considerable losses in cattle and sheep. Some owners may, in local, lose heavily and perhaps may not easily recover. But with the new era now opening, new methods will be adopted to take the place of the old. As the country fills with population there will be fewer large herds and more small ones, and the owners will be fully prepared to take care of their stock in severe weather. The farm system will take the place of the ranch system. This change is essential not only to social well-being, but to industrial advancement. Extension of railways will greatly help and hasten the transformation already in progress. Provided with means of certain and rapid transport, the people may apply their energies to production of the forms of wealth suited to their situation and resources, with assurance now that a market will await them. Heretofore they have not had this inducement or encouragement. Yet under all the drawbacks of their situation progress has been made which is almost marvellous. This progress will now receive an impetus hitherto unknown. The area of land in cultivation will be rapidly extended, towns will grow into cities, industries of all kinds will multiply, and the larger share of the active energies of the Pacific northwest will for some years to come be exerted in the eastern divisions of Oregon and Washington.

Some items of news reach us by a roundabout way. A steamer from San Francisco arriving at Port Townsend brings information that Gen. John F. Miller, who had been nominated by the republican caucus for the California senatorship, was elected on Tuesday of last week; also that John Sherman had received the caucus nomination for the Ohio senatorship, by acclamation, and that Ben. Harrison had been similarly nominated in Indiana. To get news by such a circuit, and after so long delay, seems almost like the experience of old times, when news brought by a whaler to the Sandwich islands, and thence by some passing vessel to Oregon, apprised our pioneers of what had taken place in the world since last they heard from it.

There is much reason to fear that the steamship Dakota, from San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound, is lost. She sailed from San Francisco, January 10, at two o'clock P. M. The steamship Empire, which sailed forty-eight hours later, arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday evening. She passed over the route taken by the Dakota, but saw no traces of her. The failure of the Dakota to appear, though really alarming, is by no means to be taken as a sure indication that she is lost. A list of her passengers is printed in another column.

MARRIED.

Jan. 15th, at the residence of Mr. Jas. Morris, by Rev. John Gantenbein, Mr. Louis Angerstein and Miss Mary Fleckenstein, both of this city.

At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. B. Wolverton, Wm. H. Höpfer to Miss Flora Ewell, both of Portland, Or.

San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 18, 1881, at 4:30 P. M., Mrs. Dalia Delschneider, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

In this city, Joseph Patrick Wallace, youngest son of Francis and late J. Wallace, of congestion of the brain, aged 5 years.

Funeral Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. from family residence, cor. Fourteenth and K streets. Friends of the family invited to attend. San Francisco and Baltimore papers please copy.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHEESE.

500 POUNDS FRENCH CREAM CHEESE; 30 pounds imported Limburger—just arrived and for sale at 46 Washington street. jl9alm

QUILTS.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOUR cases of White Horse comfortables Quilts direct from the manufacturer, which we offer at a small advance on the cost of importation. OLDS & KING, 16 Third St.

FOR SALE, A HARDWARE BUSINESS

And CORNER LOT on which it is located. The trade of this county is growing rapidly and is located in the most prosperous young city of the northwest. This is the best chance yet offered to any party desiring to tackle a good, SOLID, SAFE and profitable business. Particulars can be had by inquiry of PERRY & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, 190 First st., P.O. jl9 3t

E. A. BREYMAN. J. F. FARRAR.

BREYMAN & FARRAR, GROCERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, Etc. 122 FRONT STREET, P. O. Box 533. Portland, Oregon.

J. D. WILCOX & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, 27 Stark St., Union Block.

For Sale—A Block in Stephens' Addition, East Portland, near ferry landing.

For Sale—100 acres on Vancouver road, near East Portland.

For Sale—A Lot with two Small Houses, on Eighth near Yamhill street. Will pay 14 per cent.

For Sale—Grain and Grazing Lands in large or small quantities in Eastern Oregon. Very good for settlers and stock men. &c., &c., &c.

LEASES NEGOTIATED. jl6tf ned

FOR SALE.

A BUSINESS IN THE CITY, CENTRALLY LOcated, which is paying handsomely. Regular profits every month. No better investment in the country, and all for $2000 cash down. This we positively recommend; as "figures don't lie." This lays one per cent. in the shade. $200 takes everything—stock, trade, fixtures and all; no horse-wheel grocery store either. Call at once, if you wish to buy. PERRY & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, 190 First st., P.O. jan16dsun

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

We respectfully inform Merchants that we will open, on February 1st, 1881, with a complete assortment of

MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Which we will offer to the trade at

LOWEST SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

A. B. ELFELT & CO., 3 and 5 North Front St., Portland.

1850. 31 Years' Practical Experience. 1881

JOHN A. CHILD, DRUGGIST, Corner Morrison and Second Streets. DEALER IN Fine Chemicals, Perfumery, TOILET ARTICLES, Sponges, Soaps, Rubber Goods.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. jl7d eom

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS LATELY ATtached as the property of THOMAS CHAMBERS will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on January 20th, inst. Any person desiring to examine the complete inventory of the stock can do so by calling at the office of the undersigned at any time until the day of sale.

jl6dtd WHALLEY, FECHHEIMER & ACH.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

Grand Success and Enthusiastic Reception of MR. ROBERT McWADE.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING Will be presented the Exquisite Spanish Comedy in in two acts, entitled

THE KNIGHT OF ARVA!

With the following cast:

CONNOR THE RASH (Knight of Arva) ROBERT McWADE
Don Diego Volpone (Prime Minister) Mr. Byron
Duke de Chambonnes (Ambassador of France) Mr. Wilkins
Count Offenbarr (Austrian Ambassador) Mr. Burnsby
Jose Mr. Martin
Captain of the Guard Mr. Davenport
Page Maudlin Master Herman John
Princess Miriam The Infidel Miss Isabel Hadley
Baroness Buckmaster Belle Douglas
Pages of the Princess Miss Belle Sawyer, Miss Clara Schenck, Miss Kate Healy
Soldiers, Guards, etc.

To conclude with the side-splitting Irish farce.

PADDY MILES.

PADDY MILES ROBERT McWADE
Dr. Costa Mr. Byron
Barry Costa Mr. Murphy
Jeb Master Herman John
Ruben Mr. Wilkins
Mrs. Fidget Belle Douglass
Jane Fidget Miss Bella Sawyer

Friday and Saturday Nights Change of Bill.

Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, GRAND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE For Ladies and Children.

TURN HALLE.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AND RAFFLING OFF OF SHARES AND GRAND BALL!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1881,

Will be repeated, by general request,

DER WILDERER!

Drama in five acts.

To be succeeded by a Grand Ball and Raffling off of shares.

Admission 50c per person. Reserved seats to be had at Alisky & Hegele's. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp. Dancing commences at 10 o'clock. jl7d3t

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURE!

THE RELATIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL, BY MAJOR A. F. SEARS, Engineer-in-Chief Oregonian Railway.

At the Chapel of the Unitarian Church, corner Seventh and Yamhill streets

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19th, At 7:30 o'clock.

KEY NOTE—"The body constitutes a true state of individual subjects, with equal rights but unequal capacities."—Spencer.

Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures.....$1.00
Single Lectures.....25

WANTS.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE SALESMAN for one of the principal towns in Oregon. Apply by letter, No. 397, this office. jl6d3t

WANTED, SITUATION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 110 Washington st. jl2d3t

WANTED, 10 MEN TO WORK BUILDING COAL SHEDS for the Oswego Iron Company at Oswego. jl7d6t T. H. WORTHINGTON

TO LET.

TO LET. TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY at 172 Yamhill street. jl6tf

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. $1000 GROCERY STORE—AN ESTABlished paying business; rent and lease of four years, $10 per month; building consisting of store, dwelling house and barn, included. Apply to PITT & TRUMAN, Newmarket Block. jl6dtf

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. GOOD LOCATION, DOING AN EXCELLENT prescription business. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to HODGE, DAVIS & CO. o23dtf

FOR SALE. ONE SMITH MOLDING MACHINE, 8-INCH Planers, 2 sides; has been used only two months. Also 1 Circular Saw Machine, 1 Emery Grinder and 1 gig saw frame. Also a quantity of door and window frames and porch columns, all able for a first-class house. For further particulars address W. DALTON, East Portland, assignee of estate of Thos. Gruenenger. n24dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—R. F. W. STECHHAN HAS THIS DAY SOLD, transferred and released his interest in the firm of D. W. Prentice & Co. to the senior partner, D. W. Prentice, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm. The business will be continued under the firm name of D. W. Prentice & Co. D. W. PRENTICE. R. F. W. STECHHAN.

Portland, Jan. 13, 1881. jl4d3t

Referring to the above notice, I would respectfully thank the public in this city and throughout Oregon and Washington for their liberal patronage extended to the late firm. In withdrawing I cheerfully recommend my friends to continue their favors to my successor, Mr. D. W. Prentice. R. F. W. STECHHAN.

REMOVAL. WE HAVE REMOVED OUR PLANING MILL from 32 C street to the commodious building, cor. First and G streets, one block below the Clarendon. We have added the latest improved machinery and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness. Prices reasonable. ja8d3m JOHNSON & CO.

NOTICE. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY associated ourselves together as partners in the practice of the law under the firm name of Whalley, Fechheimer & Ach. Dated this 1st day of January, A. D. 1881.

J. W. WHALLEY. M. W. FECHHEIMER. HENRY ACH. jl4d10t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. Madder & Co. in the ownership of the Oregon City Brewery, in Oregon City, and the Oregon City Depot Saloon, 241 First street, and the First National Saloon, First street, Portland, Oregon, was on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1881, dissolved by mutual consent. J. Madder or Rudolph Lundblad are either authorized to collect the debts and settle the liabilities due the late firm. JACOB MADDER. jl4d6t L. LUNDBLAD.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the name of FRANKLIN BROS. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. and J. Franklin having sold out their entire interest to L. Harmon, parties of the said firm, who will continue the business at the old stand, and will pay all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm. M. FRANKLIN. J. FRANKLIN. L. HARMON.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1881. jl1d3m Successor to Franklin Bros. & Co.

LOST.

LOST. A BLACK AND TAN GORDON SETTER BLUE, two years old; has been missing since the 3d inst. Number of license and name of P. T. Lomax on the collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the Cosmopolitan Saloon, corner of First and Alder streets. jl7d3t

LOST. AND PAYMENT STOPPED ON CHECK MADE by Charles F. Powell, 1st Lieut. of Engineers, dated Nov. 17, 1880 (No. 638) for $150, made in favor of John Jansen and indorsed to EVERDING & FARRELL. n30

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOSEPH H. SHINN, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER and REAL Estate Agent, (late Register Bland Lands, La Grande District) Union, Union county, Oregon. State and Government lands in Union and Baker counties selected for purchasers and locators. dec6d3m

JAMES GLEASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROOM 2, ALISKY & Hegele's building, First street, between Alder and Morrison. jan2d3m

BENJAMIN I. COHEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC; Editor "Northwestern Law Journal and Real Estate Reporter," 185 First street, opposite the Occidental, Portland, Oregon. dec6t

D. M. CONLEY. I. C. LEASURE. CONLEY & LEASURE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, Pendleton, Oregon. Criminal Law and Collections Specialties. Charges Reasonable. Will Practice in all the Courts of Oregon. nov6dtm

C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON, Attorneys-at-Law, Walla Walla, W. T. Special attention paid to collection at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Oregon, Walla Walla, Wahlberg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Alouse City, W. T. o30dtm

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING. A FEW WELL FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, or man and wife, can be had at MRS. A. WOODARD'S, 81 Third street, bet. Ash and Pine. jl6d1m

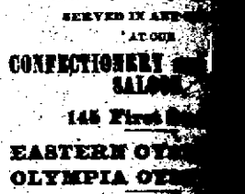
AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

OSCAR KILBOURN, AUCTIONEER, 68 First St., next cor. Pine. P.O. Box 1 1

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. S. CHARLES. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission MERCHANTS, No. 42 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash. Auction Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, &c. Regular Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON, WHOLESALE HARDWARE. Scroll Sawyers' Material a Specialty.



194 First St., Portland.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS WANTING HARDWARE, DOORS, WINDOWS & BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Hardware, &c., of Mr. J. R. [illegible] very much lower than the same goods had been laid down from Eastern markets, I am prepared to SELL IN LOTS TO SUIT.

At Sheldon's Old Corner, [illegible]

For a smaller amount of money than [illegible] any other place (I believe) in the [illegible] only.

P. S.—DEALERS can buy any [illegible] prices to suit the closest buyer as a [illegible] customer.

EXTRA [illegible] EASTERN [illegible] Fresh by Every [illegible] SERVED IN AR[illegible] AT ONE

CONFECTIONERY [illegible] SALOON, 145 First [illegible]

EASTERN OYS[illegible] OLYMPIA OY[illegible]

ALISKY & H[illegible]

Oxford Cyder [illegible]

WE ARE STILL RUNNING 90 First Street, [illegible] EASTERN, OLYMPIA, WATER BAY [illegible]

MRS. WA[illegible]

ST. HELEN'S [illegible] PORTLAND, [illegible]

A BOARDING & DAY [illegible]

The Easter Term begins [illegible] For terms apply to Miss [illegible]

The Bishop Scott [illegible]

The EASTER TERM [illegible]

Pupils may enter at any time. For catalogue address the Principal, Miss [illegible]

A New Thing, and [illegible]

E. E. GI[illegible] Patent Combi[illegible] PORTRAIT AND [illegible]

Novelty, Elegance, Beauty, Model Shape, Handsome and durable [illegible]

Practical in the workroom. Perfect in fit in the customer. [illegible] will never wear out. Thus the [illegible] objections to the old-style [illegible]

A. E. COVALE[illegible] General Agents for the Pacific Coast, First Street, Portland, Or.

MERCHANTS TAKE [illegible] And send your [illegible] S. L. STON[illegible] FOR LEMONS, LIM[illegible] Figs, Dates, Raisins, Jujubes, Lemon and Orange Peel.

M[illegible] PHILADELPHIA [illegible] Orders promptly filled.

COR. FIRST AND [illegible]

Wines! 40 Cases granting [illegible] Wine by the Gallon [illegible] Weeks. Cheapest [illegible] Nunan's, Hotaling's [illegible] French and Cal. Wines [illegible] are offered for sale.

C. A. MURDOCK[illegible] 36 and 38 Wh[illegible]

CARTRIDGES! [illegible]

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO. Government Contractors; manufacturers of all kinds of [illegible]

Rim and Center Fire Pistol and Military Cartridges, [illegible]

These Cartridges are guaranteed [illegible] table, accurate and durable in every respect, and are absolutely superior to any [illegible] The best 22 short cartridge for [illegible] sale by dealers throughout the [illegible] the trade only by CHAS. [illegible] 40 California Street, San Francisco, Pacific Coast.

T. H. CHANDLER, (Removed to 28 Front St.) Importer and Jobber IN Woodenware, Willow-ware and Brush[illegible] Twines, Paper, Paper Bags, Rope, Bagging, Matting, Stationery, etc., etc. [illegible]

REOPENING OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, Portland, Or., Monday, July 18. [illegible] located opposite all the Railroad and Steamboat offices. Street Cars pass the house every [illegible] utes. Free Coach to and from the house on arrival of cars and steamers. [illegible] our ticket agents to guests.

Figures Speak Truth! Reduction! Further Reduction! [illegible] & CO'S [illegible] & CO'S [illegible] & CO.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

We have Positively determined to Clear Our balance of Remnants.

THIS WEEK.

Every Remnant Marked in Plain Figures.

RETURN! RETURN! RETURN!

Gift Tables still Continue.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Remnants of Silks and Satins, Remnants of Flannels, Remnants of Muslins, Remnants of Linens, Remnants of Shirtings, Remnants of Ribbon, Remnants of Laces, Remnants of Fringes, Remnants of Embroideries, Remnants of Carpets, Remnants of Oil Cloths.

ARE REDUCED.

REMEMBER—One Price to all.

REMEMBER—We close at 7 P. M. except Saturdays.

REMEMBER—We have no connection with the store next door to us.

[illegible] & CO.

123 First to 127 Front St.

PASTE RECEIPT.

Plainly Perceptible to all

CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AS WE ARE GIVING UP THE CLOTHING BUSINESS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Clothing. Boots & Shoes. Clothing.

Machinists & Iron Founders, Cor. Front and Main Sts., Portland. Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist and Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Pattern Making, Blacksmithing, Repairing done promptly.

Remember, Mr. Gendino, you see I was right, as he passing.

Gendino approached the croupier discreetly, and slid the note on the table, saying, mezzo voce, "Two hundred on the red."

The red won, and 400 francs were

London, Jan. 7. ing cargoes—Steady with fair demand. goes on passage and for shipment—Slow. ark Lane wheat—Steady. ssed cargoes red winter off coast, per 480 pounds, 40s 3d. Country markets—Firmer. Liverpool spot—Quiet but steady.

March 2, 1857, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of January, 1881, is appointed for the hearing of the same, before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said district, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. H. LARSON, Clerk of U. S. District Court, W

REOPENING OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, Portland, Or., Monday, July 18. [illegible] located opposite all the Railroad and Steamboat offices. Street Cars pass the house every [illegible] utes. Free Coach to and from the house on arrival of cars and steamers. [illegible] our ticket agents to guests.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

AND COMMISSIO...

R KILBOURN...
JCTIONEER,
Next cor. Pine. P.O. Box ...

AND COMMISSION...
N. CROCKER.

...MAN & CO.,
...rs, and Commission
...RCHANTS,
...t Street, bet. Pine and Ash...
...of Real Estate, Furniture, General ...
...urses, Cattle, Sewing &c. &c.
...Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

HALL & LAMBERSON,
WHOLESALE
RDWARE,
...wyers' Materials a
Specialty.

First St., Portland.

PORTANT
PERSONS WANTING
RDWARE,
WINDOWS & TOOLS
OILS AND VARNISHES.

...UGHT THE WHOLE STOCK OF
...etc., of Mr. J. B. LANE as a Sacr...
...r that the same class of goods can be ...
...Eastern markets, I shall now offer the ...
...TO SUIT.

Old Corner, East Portland.

...amount of money than can be had at ...
...(I believe) in this northwest; for cash ...
KIRK SHELDON.

...RS can buy any parts of this stock at ...
...closest buyer as well as the retail ...

...LA SELECTED
...RN O'ST...S
...by Every Steam...
...VED IN ANY STYLE,
AT OUR
...OHERRY and OYSTER
...SALOON,
First Street.

...ENGLISH CHANTS TAKE NOTICE
And send your orders to
L. STONE,
FOR
...S, LIMES, ORANGES
...Raisins, Nuts of all kinds, Citron, ...
...mon and Orange Peel
...DELPHIA CANDIES ARE SUPERB
...promptly filled.
...R. FIRST AND ASH.

...es! Wines!
...genuine Rhine Wine. Rhine
...e Gallon during the Next Two
...Matson Tyssen, very fine
...eidsick and Cal. Champagne
...Cal. Wines, warranted pure,
...for sale.
C. A. BURCHARDT,
...and 44 Washington Street.

...DGES! CARTRIDGES!
...STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,
...contractors; established 1860. Manufac...
...turers of all kinds of
...ster Fire Pistol, Rifle and Mil...
...ridges, Shells, Primers, etc.
...dges are guaranteed to be the most re...
...e and durable of any offered in this ma...
...solutely superior to all other brands ...
...ort cartridge for Gallery Practice. Use ...
...throughout the Pacific Coast, and in ...
by CHAS. SONNTAG & CO.,
...Street, San Francisco, Sole Agents for ...
...

...H. CHANDLER,
...28 Front St.) Importer & Jobber
...OF
...re, Willow-ware and Brushes,
...Paper, Paper Bags, Dusters, ...
...cellaneous, etc., etc., etc.

...REOPENING OF THE
...RENDON HOTEL,
...nd, Or., Monday, July 19.
...KNOWLES, PROPRIETORS. SIT...
...osite all the Railroad and Steamship ...
...ot Cars pass the house every five min...
...each to and from the house. ...
...to guests.

...ENING OF THE
...NDON HOTEL,
...Or., Monday, July 19.
...WLES, PROPRIETORS. SIT...
...all the Railroad and Steamship ...
...ss the house every five min...
...to and from the house. ...
...guests.

Le Daily Oregonian.

...EDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1881.

CITY.

...ISHOP SCHERS' LECTURE.—Last evening ...Bishop Scheers delivered a lecture at Masonic ...popular attention which it has recently received. ...He was discussed as to the essence and na... ...wonderful facts or events produced in the ...the world by a cause not natural," as to their ...ssibility, their authority and their criterium. It ...from a vast range of classical, historical and ...knowledge a great variety of testimony sup... ...the authority of miracles, and presented it ...clearness and force; being rather an exhaustive ...tion of evidence and authorities maintain... ...the Church view of the subject, than an argu... ...It illustrated a wide intelligence on the part ...the speaker and a fine literary taste and expres... ...Every seat in the hall was occupied, the pres... ...of many leaders of public thought indicating ...interest now affecting the subject and the high ...position in which the ability and character of ...Bishop Seghers are held. The proceeds will be ...ded to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THE LATE MRS. DYER.—The sudden and wholly ...expected intelligence of the death of Mrs. W. J. ...nee Miss Marian W. Clarke, at Walla Walla, ...Monday, has caused many a heart to experience ...pang of deep regret. The deceased was the daugh... ...of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Clarke, of this city. She ...left last April to Mr. Dyer, a young gentle... ...well and favorably known in this city. Soon ...after marriage they removed to Walla Walla to ...permanently reside. About two months ago she ...returned on a visit, remaining here sev... ...weeks. The deceased was in the 24th year of her ...age at the time of her death. She was born at Salem, ...was the greater part of her young life was spent, ...where many warm and loving friends reside, ...by loving disposition, and greatly respected ...a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. ...They will bear with sorrow at the news ...of their sad bereavement, have the warmest and deepest sympathies of ...community.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—A gentleman who ar... ...from Hillsboro reports a most remarkable ...accident, which occurred near Cubuk's mills, in ...Washington county, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Col... ...started to church in the morning, leaving two ...children, aged respectively twelve and six years, at ...home. The younger, to amuse himself, climbed ...up a shed to get a board, and lost his footing. In ...falling the back of his neck caught on a large nail, ...and he was suspended for several minutes. The ...parents heard his screams, and after much difficulty ...released him more dead than alive. After the pa... ...return a physician was summoned and the ...wounds dressed. It is likely that he will re...

COLLISION.—An accident occurred at the dock at ...the foot of O street, about 8 o'clock yesterday morn... ...resulting in the British bark Otter being rather ...badly handled for a few minutes. The British ...bark Chelmsby Bay, having completed her cargo of ...lumber for the United Kingdom, was made fast to a ...buoy and the lines cast off. The swift current ...caught the vessel, and, despite the efforts of the ...crew, forced her down stream from her moorings, ...colliding with the Otter. Spars and standing rig... ...were swept from the latter vessel, damaging ...them to the extent of several hundred dollars. The ...Bay escaped with but slight injury and con... ...tinued on her way.

STEAMER RAVEN.—The Astorian says: "P. L. Cherry, ...of Astoria for the Portland consignees of the ...Grand Lupata, has received a letter from vice ...consul Laidlaw, inclosing a photograph of Capt. ...Cox, which has been left at the Astorian office for ...a few days in the hope that the persons who buried ...the remains of the unfortunates may identify Capt. ...Cox, that the place may be marked for future ex... ...ing and final interment. The master of the La... ...died as was nine days out from Antwerp, and ...the Raven, as first mate, took the ship on to Yoko... ...and left there for the Columbia river."

SPECIAL SCIENCE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Major A. F. ...lectures about labor and capital this (Wednes... ...evening at the Unitarian chapel. The theme is ...upon which he is well qualified to speak, both ...by experience and study. The subject of ...Congressman's inaugurities" and the history of some ...successful experiments in this direction will be con... ...sidered. Good music is to precede and follow the ...lecture. Tickets are at the book stores and the door ...this evening.

MARINE ENTERTAINMENT.—A dramatic entertain... ...ment will be given at Turn Halle this (Wednesday) ...evening. At the close of the entertainment a num... ...of prizes will be raffled off. A grand ball will ...follow the exercises. By special request of Dec. Wil... ...cox's band, in fine style, will be requested. A ...pleasant time is promised. The committee has ...made every necessary arrangement to provide for ...the comfort of guests and participants.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The meeting last night at the ...T. M. C. A. was one of wonderful power. Not a ...seat unoccupied, to remain unoccupied. One of ...the most hopeful signs in this willingness on the ...part of Christians to do all in their power to make ...the meetings a success. There will be services to... ...night at 12:30 and 7:30 P. M. The evening meet... ...ing will be led by one of the pastors. A general in... ...vitation is extended.

CLEARING THE ROADWAY.—One hundred and ...forty-five men are engaged in opening and clearing ...the roadway along the line of the O. R. & N. Co.'s ...railway route from Sandy to The Dalles. The con... ...tractors have cleared five miles of roadway and de... ...spite the bad weather, are pushing along at a lively ...rate. Two hundred cords of wood have been cut thus far ...and above the line runs through a very heavy ...growth of timber.

BOARD OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the regular ...meeting of the Astoria chamber of commerce, held ...on the 17th inst., the following officers were elected ...for the ensuing year: Hon. J. Q. A. Bowlby, presi... ...dent; J. W. Gearhart, vice president; E. C. Holden, ...secretary; H. C. Crosby, treasurer. The president's ...address was read and ordered printed.

CITY TAX.—The committee of ways and means of the common council have ...reported to the council at its meeting ...last night a levy of five and one-half mills city tax, ...for the fire department and two and one-...half mills for the general fund. An ordinance to this ...effect will be introduced this evening.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. Phil Loewengart, ...formerly of Keller & Co., who is now in New York, ...visiting the manufactories to add to their present large ...stock, and guarantees a complete line of no... ...velties in his department will occupy the entire third ...floor of the establishment, corner of Front and D ...streets.

GOING TO OAKLAND.—George Abernethy of Oak ...Point, son of ex-Gov. Abernethy, was a passenger on ...the outgoing steamer this morning destined for ...Oakland, California. For sometime his health has ...been failing and as a last hope that a change of cli... ...mate would bring relief he takes his departure.

RUNS A YEARS.—John Baab, a farm hand who ...has been residing in the vicinity of Hillsboro, went ...from the dining room of Dr. Brown at that place about ...noon Saturday, and concealing a violin under his ...overcoat went with it. He was arrested Sunday ...and locked up in the county jail.

PLAYING BOARD.—Mr. Phil Kerby, the advance ...agent of the McWade dramatic company, will leave ...for Portland this morning for the purpose of ...making arrangements for the early appearance of ...the company at Seattle, Olympia and Victoria.

THE VENDER.—The following additional ...jurors were drawn in the state circuit-court yester... ...day afternoon: A. J. Bufur, Wm. Woodard, H. M. ...Raymond, G. F. Abbott, T. B. Maxwell and J. R. E. ...Cox.

SUNK OUT.—The steamer Rip Van Winkle sunk ...through carelessness at Astoria last Saturday, was ...hauled out by the Amoskeag steamer of Astoria ...Mills Company No. 1, and is now afloat.

ASTORIA MEETING.—A regular meeting of the com... ...mon council will be held at the chamber this ...(Wednesday) evening. Business of importance to ...be transacted and a full quorum is desired.

THE STEAMER.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning the ...Dakota had not arrived. She left Astoria at half-...past 4 o'clock yesterday and will probably reach her ...dock early this morning.

THOMAS EVERETT.—The ship Star of the North ...was cleared for Liverpool with 17,863 barrels of flour ...valued at $53,205.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES:

...Rumsey, OCRR ...M F Bowers, Chehalis
...Underwood, Corvallis W Templeton, M Lovick
...Ross, Oregon City Jas Delaney, McMinnville
...Sprague, Sandy C C Dewey, Sandy
...Smith, Hillsboro D Shephard, Washougal
...Jones, Wash county Scott Rowland, Vancvr
...Merrill, Sheridan Mrs W Carey Johnson,
...Tyson, Middleton Oregon City
...Hanson, Dallas B H Laughlin, N Yamhill
...Sharp, N Yamhill G W Baskins, Hood river,
...Rowe, Dallas H Algeo, Cathlamet, W T

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Jan. 14, 1881.

Supreme court met at 10 o'clock A. M., full bench present.

Reed & Bush and and Sol. King vs William Fergu... and W. S. McFadden; cause argued and submitt...

PERSONAL.

Hon. Geo. B. Curry, of Canyon City, one of the ...Republican presidential electors, is registered ...at St. Charles Hotel.

A public benefactor is Uncle Myer, as all those ...who get accommodated with money can testify. ...Street st., private entrance on Yamhill street.

Now is your time to buy a piano cheap. Go to ...Allen's Music House, 22 Morrison street.

Ladies, call and see our fine shoes, are made by Lilly, Brack... & Co., Boston, for sale only by Champlin & Hol... Pacific Boot and Shoe House.

THE RECENT FLOOD.

Since our last report the river has fallen two feet here, and is receding rapidly. Work on repairing railroads is being pushed, and it is likely that communication to Roseburg will be established by Friday. Steamboat navigation from here to the upper Willamette is still suspended, and must remain so till the river has fallen enough to allow passage through the Oregon City locks. Boats will likely resume trips Friday morning.

Timely Assistance by Capt. Gore.

Last Friday, thinking that relief would be needed up the river, Capt. Gore determined to go through the locks with the Willamette Chief. The risk was great, as the break of the falls came to within fifteen feet of the rack of the boat. For about five minutes Capt. West, manager of the locks, thought the risk too great, and the question was left by Capt. Gore to the officers and men under him. They assented, and the locks were cleared. The first need they found for their services was above Independence, where three families were found in a house-loft, a very fierce current running on both sides of the building, and only a little crazy skiff in which to escape but an which the ladies refused to risk their lives. Capt. Gore manned his small boat and rescued them, the noble crew carrying them out of the lower story in water waist deep. He fed and warmed them, charging them nothing, and landing them on high and dry ground at Buena Vista. He also rescued a band of cattle and a herd of sheep, and landed them at the same place. His men jumped out into the cold water and lifted the sheep, 120 head, into the small boats and skiffs, then waited with the boats to the steamer. The cattle were hauled up the side-boards by ropes hitched around their horns. Coming back he found the house from which he had rescued the families, all gone. Much credit is due Capt. Gore and his hardy crew.

Losses near Albany.

SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Highest water on Front Mad was 32 feet and 9 inches above low water mark; 3 inches lower than the flood of 1862. Damages nominal in Albany except in the warehouse of C. D. Simpson, where 5000 bushels of wheat were lost. On the Calapooia and Willamette bottoms there is immense loss of stock, fencing and other property. Ashby Pierce, over the river, lost about $1000 and saved but one hog out of two hundred. Mr. Stevens' house and other buildings all gone. Wm. Peacock lost horses, cattle and grain, barely escaping with his family in a canoe. The water is falling but roads are impassable yet.

The Rainfall in January, 1881, Compared with January, 1880.

The records in the signal service office shows that the rainfall during the rise in the river from Jan. 4th to 9th, 1880, was less up the river than at Portland, while during the recent rise the rainfall was greatest up the river. This information was obtainable at the signal office on Jan. 12, 1881.

A party having wheat stored on the lower docks called at the signal office Jan. 12, 1881, and in conversation stated: "We are in hopes that the river will not rise high enough to reach the wheat." He received the following answer: "You must remember that the rainfall has been a great deal heavier up the river than what it has been here.

During the rise in the river of January, 1880, the rainfall from Jan. 4th to the morning of Jan. 9th was at Portland 6.63 inches and at Roseburg 3.36 inches.

The reason that the river on Jan. 4, 1880, was comparatively higher was due to the rainfall having been greatest up the river for four days previous. From Jan. 1st to 3d, inclusive, Portland rainfall was 1.09 inches and at Roseburg 2.39 inches.

During the recent rise rainfall, from Jan. 9th to 12th, was Olympia 3.51 inches, Portland 4.99 inches and Roseburg 5.01 inches.

It will be seen that the rainfall increased from north to south, and this ought to have been considered by those interested before arriving at a conclusion.

SLIGHT MODERATION

In the Weather East of the Cascades, but no Communication beyond The Dalles.

Yesterday afternoon's dispatches from the upper Columbia give hope that warm southerly winds will soon break the ice blockade. The middle river is open and passage was made to and from The Dalles, but no farther. Following are the dispatches:

MORNING REPORTS.

Cascades, 8:20 A. M.—Cloudy; down stream wind; thermometer 26 degrees. River fell about one foot. There is a Chinook on the mountains.

Blalock's, 8:30 A.M.—Cloudy; calm; thermometer 26; river full of ice.

Dalles, 8:35 A. M.—Cloudy; calm; some ice in the river; thermometer 24.

Wallula, 8:45 A. M.—Cloudy; light down stream wind; thermometer 28; Very little ice in the river.

Umatilla, 8:35 A. M.—Cloudy; south breeze; thermometer 31. River full of running ice.

Celilo, 8:55 A. M.—Weather cloudy and calm; thermometer 25; great deal of ice running.

NOON REPORTS.

Blalock's, 12 M.—Clearing off; Chinook wind coming up; thermometer 38.

Umatilla, 12 M.—Clear; breeze from the northwest; thermometer has been up to 38 for four hours.

2 P. M.

Blalock's—Clearing off; Chinook wind nearing up; thermometer 38.

Umatilla—Clear; breeze from northwest; thermometer been up to 38 for three hours.

5 P. M. REPORTS.

Dalles—Thermometer 30; cloudy; river has fallen 18 inches in past 24 hours; considerable running ice in river; very little drift wood running.

Cascades—Thermometer 34; cloudy; foggy in the mountains; calm; rained all day; river fell five inches at upper Cascades, two inches here.

Wallula—Thermometer 36; cloudy; strong up-stream wind; not much ice running; river falling slowly.

Blalock's—Thermometer 30; cloudy; light up stream wind; river fell of running ice.

Umatilla—Thermometer 30; river full of running ice; breeze from northwest; thermometer been up to 38 nearly all day.

Celilo—Thermometer 28; weather cloudy, up-stream wind.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1881.

In Re Estes & Carter—Sale of real estate to Hamilton & Ellerson; confirmed.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STOTT, J.

Geo. A. Webb vs. Wm. Dunbar—Motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

Loon Chung vs. W. A. Shed et al.—Cause dismissed.

Jefferson Street Ferry Company vs. A. J. and L. Knott—Allowed until January 27th in which to move or plead to amended complaint.

Neumadler et al. vs. Jos. Buchtel, sheriff—Demurrer to petition overruled.

Eger vs. Egar—Default entered.

McBride vs. McBride—Default entered.

Taylor vs. Taylor—Default entered.

M. J. Gleason vs. W. J. Taunant—Judgment by default.

Franklin Bros. vs. Grant & Stone—Default entered.

City of Portland vs. L. Besser et al.—Demurrer.

Fowers vs. Powers—Demurrer overruled.

Gray vs. Holland—Demurrer to the complaint submitted.

DeLashmutt vs Monumental Silver Mining Co.—Motion to strike out parts of the reply argued and submitted.

Ward vs Ward—Submitted and decree granted. Grand Jury present two indictments.

Stanley vs Stanley—Decree of divorce granted.

THE STEAMSHIP DAKOTA.

This steamer, which sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 10th of January, at last accounts had not reached her destination, and fears of her safety are naturally entertained. The following passengers are known to have been on board:

For Fort Townsend—J. H. Smith, Horace Hansen, Mrs. C. F. Dodd and C. H. Dimpkins.

For Olympia—L. A. Nickerson, John Cooley and F. Robertson.

For Seattle—Miss E. L. Babbitt, M. Rounds and wife, Mrs. L. C. Harmon and child, Miss Lottie Harman, Miss Mary McNatt, Mrs. G. A. Meigs and daughter, Mrs. Bourn, N. Watson, J. H. Marshall and wife, Miss Blanche Hinds, Miss Lizzie Hinds, T. Kirkpatrick, Chas. Hart and wife, Mrs. McDonald and child, Mrs. E. Massey and two daughters, I. Harries, M. Keezer, wife and two children.

MILITARY NOTES.

Capt. Jas. Miller, 2d infantry, is hereby relieved from the further operation of paragraph 5 of post orders No. 214, Fort Coeur d'Alene, T. T., Dec. 17, 1880, and will at once return to his proper station—Fort Coeur d'Alene.

Upon the recommendation of the chief ordnance officer, the detail of Privates Jas. Hunt, Battery G, 4th artillery, and Frank Hougendobler, Company H, 21st infantry, on extra duty, as laborers, in the ordnance department at Fort Canby, W. T., from Nov. 12th to Dec. 31, 1880, for the purpose of placing the ordnance and ordnance stores at that post in serviceable condition, is authorized.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND, JAN. 18, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 3 Hours	Ther	Direc tion	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	30.33	10	44	NW	.36	Foggy
Roseburg	30.32	11	49	SE	.04	L'Rain
Red Bluff	30.34	—06	48	N	.00	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.34	—08	49	N	.01	Foggy
Umatilla	30.39	—09	31	W	.01	Cloudy
Lewiston	30.06	—01	39	E	.74	Cloudy

Observation at Umatilla and Lewiston made at 12:51 A. M.

Olympia—Line down.

Hirsch & Co. have returned to their old love and are offering a fine line of cigars and tobacco in connection with their variety and stationery business. Call in and try the weed.

A large stock of the Loring & Blake and Wilcox & White organs at Simon Harris'. Prices low.

Motion House Restaurant, under Tornado & Co.'s management. First class table. Rooms for ladies.

A first-class cuisine is what creates a large trade at Frank's, in the St. Charles.

LOOK HERE.—Chestnuts, grapes, gold fish, pampas grasses and candies at S. L. Stone's.

Get your candies and nuts for balls and parties at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite the postoffice.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATER.—That Robert McWade's "Rip Van Winkle" has not only satisfied the discriminating, and we may add, somewhat exacting tastes of the Portland public, the large audience present last evening at New Market Theater, on the occasion of its second presentation, abundantly attested. The "Rip Van Winkle" of McWade differs in many essentials from the other versions which have been presented here before. The humor is more delicately refined, if we may use that expression. The language used by Rip is replete with the oddest and drollest sayings, uttered in a quiet, thoughtless sort of way, without the least effort. Rip is constantly making some remark which he evidently does not consider funny, but which are most mirth-provoking. Mr. McWade's greatest charm consists in his perfect ease and naturalness, and his avoidance of any effort to accentuate effects. A more charming representation of this dramatized, revised legend has certainly never been offered this public. Those who have not seen Mr. McWade's Rip, should not fail to witness it. Indoor and out, he is by no means at his best, but is constantly "laughing through tears." The support was quite efficient. Rip Van Winkle will be presented at matinee Saturday afternoon.

To-night will be presented "The Knight of Arva." Following is the argument: The comedy Claiming the Shah an Irish knight of the "free lance," who has fought in many countries and won his golden spurs for dash and bravery. He has just enough of the refined Irish tongue to make it pleasing and dry ground at Buena Vista. He also rescued a band of cattle and a herd of sheep, and landed them at the same place. His men jumped out into the cold water and lifted the sheep, 120 head, into the small boats and skiffs, then waited with the boats to the steamer. The cattle were hauled up the sideboards by ropes hitched around their horns. Coming back he found the house from which he had rescued the families, all gone. Much credit is due Capt. Gore and his hardy crew.

Losses near Albany.

SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Highest water on Front Mad was 32 feet and 9 inches above low water mark; 3 inches lower than the flood of 1862. Damages nominal in Albany except in the warehouse of C. D. Simpson, where 5000 bushels of wheat were lost. On the Calapooia and Willamette bottoms there is immense loss of stock, fencing and other property. Ashby Pierce, over the river, lost about $1000 and saved but one hog out of two hundred. Mr. Stevens' house and other buildings all gone. Wm. Peacock lost horses, cattle and grain, barely escaping with his family in a canoe. The water is falling but roads are impassable yet.

The Rainfall in January, 1881, Compared with January, 1880.

The records in the signal service office shows that the rainfall during the rise in the river from Jan. 4th to 9th, 1880, was less up the river than at Portland, while during the recent rise the rainfall was greatest up the river. This information was obtainable at the signal office on Jan. 12, 1881.

A party having wheat stored on the lower docks called at the signal office Jan. 12, 1881, and in conversation stated: "We are in hopes that the river will not rise high enough to reach the wheat." He received the following answer: "You must remember that the rainfall has been a great deal heavier up the river than what it has been here.

During the rise in the river of January, 1880, the rainfall from Jan. 4th to the morning of Jan. 9th was at Portland 6.63 inches and at Roseburg 3.36 inches.

The reason that the river on Jan. 4, 1880, was comparatively higher was due to the rainfall having been greatest up the river for four days previous. From Jan. 1st to 3d, inclusive, Portland rainfall was 1.09 inches and at Roseburg 2.39 inches.

During the recent rise rainfall, from Jan. 9th to 12th, was Olympia 3.51 inches, Portland 4.99 inches and Roseburg 5.01 inches.

It will be seen that the rainfall increased from north to south, and this ought to have been considered by those interested before arriving at a conclusion.

THE FLOOD OF '61.

Reminiscences Related in Graphic Style—The Flood of '61 as Seen at Willamette Falls.

The following from the Telegram, written by Mrs. Coburn, is a very entertaining sketch:

As is generally the case when discussing on a present calamity, the freshest now prevailing in the Willamette is spoken of by many as the greatest ever known to have taken place in the civilized history of that usually well-behaved river. Those whose memories run back to the flood of '61, however, smile with incredulity when the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" is challenged to recall anything like the present volume of turbid and angry waters that is now being poured into the lordly Columbia by its chief tributary. Many who dwelt at Oregon City during the prevalence of the former flood remember with a shudder the fearful devastation caused by the angry waters at that time, and how for days the inhabitants took up their position upon the high bluffs above the town and watched while Linn City gave way before the encroaching waves, saw the angry waters rise higher and higher until the Island Mills were swept from their foundation, and creaking and groaning in every timber set sail for the sea, taking with them the mills of Dr. McLaughlin, built in the early days; saw the crib work which formed the old basin, where the locks now are, burst with the mighty weight of waters, leaving an awful fissure through which the flood leaped with uproarious haste, leaving the Linn City mill with three and making a clean sweep of the homes of the laborers that were nestled upon the rocks below. And when the greatest volume was reached all remember how in a fever of excitement the denizens of city, village and country congregated at nightfall upon the hill and watched a little river boat, manned by two reckless and intrepid men, as she turned her venturesome prow toward the falls and with all steam up went careering over the cataract, close to the Oregon City ferry, whistling at brief intervals to let the watchers know that she was making the perilous run successfully. Corkwood in immense quantities covered the bosom of the river for days; huge awnings, loosened from their beams, made the frightful plunge of the falls in great numbers; haystacks, surmounted by chickens and pigs, floated down the stream; the voyaging chanticleers in more than one instance crowing lustily as the passage of the falls was made with safety to his novel raft and its living freight. We remember seeing a large two-story house come floating down in the early morning of one of those days, the open windows showing the means of egress for its startled owners, the bedsteads standing in the chambers with clothing upon them, disheveled from the sudden flight of its occupants. As the house glided over the falls, about the middle of the river, a breaking of timbers and a crash of glass rose for an instant above the noise of the waters, and some minutes later pieces of the demolished tenement rose to the surface below the wrecks and eddies at the foot of the falls and, after an their interrupted journey down stream, telling no tale to those who saw them afterward, of the house of which they had formed a part.

When the waters, after tedious delay, subsided, the old basin was not; Linn City was not, and the front of Oregon City presented a clean stretch of rocks to the river. The anxiety of the days, when the river rose steadily, defying all prognostications of "oldest inhabitants," was intense. Many a sturdy pioneer, who had based and built his fortune in the City of the falls in primitive territorial days, and had settled himself down in contentment and prosperity, plainly saw the labors of years and the hopes of future competency borne away by the unprecedented rush of the waters. The aged Indian soothsayer, who had before been regarded as merely the worthless vagabond that he was, was seriously consulted by the timid regarding the probabilities, and with lugubrious accent and distorted visage elongated to suit the sudden importance with which he found himself invested told with due solemnity of a time when the river had filled the chasm to the top of the towering walls of basalt that now grimly frowned upon the discolored waters below. But the flood of '61 made its record and subsided, and less than a decade thereafter many of its devastations are forgotten even by those who witnessed them, and to the generation that has sprung up since and the immigrants who have since become old Oregonians the present swirl of angry waters seems in excess of any that has before been known.

EPIDEMICS, DIPHTHERIA, SCARLATINA AND THE REST.

"The gods are just and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us."—Shakespeare.

I am tempted to speak of these things by the almost daily cry of alarm THE OREGONIAN rings with, "What shall we do?" Not, that I suppose, my feable warning will do any good, for if God should speak from the summit of Mt. Hood, as they say he did of old from Sinai, it would do no more good now than it did then we may presume, of obedience involved the least sacrifice if present indulgence. The remedy is within our reach if we will only make the effort, but like a drowning man, we rather grasp at straws.

There are two distinct sets of causes for every disease—the predisposing and the exciting; the former are the more operative, the latter the least so. Predisposing causes are all those things that tend to put the blood in a bad condition and render it liable to take on zymotic action; those that the system is not amenable to any contagion. These causes people persist in shutting their eyes to. The exciting causes may consist in certain germs or seeds of infection floating in the air, originating, probably, in a person having the disease. These latter causes may or may not be concerned in the production of disease; and they certainly will not, unless the body is predisposed to it. The air is always filled with germs of disease of one kind or another. It must be so; and the fact does not at all conflict with the goodness and wisdom of the Creative Power. It is no more possible to prevent the natural action of these germs on impure blood than it would be, to prevent an explosion, if the pathway beneath our feet were strewed with dynamite. Some cranky fool would be sure to come down too heavily, or some "clouted shoon" strike out a spark. It is very little use to talk about disinfecting, or cutting off the germs, as long as the blood is stuffed with the zymotic material.

Now the great question is, where does the predisposition come from? I answer, always from improper habits; and more than nine times out of ten, from improper food. Diphtheria and scarlet fever, in their more serious forms, are both diseases of putridity; owing their gravity to the quantity of surplus material in the blood that is liable to take on septic action. Of all things, animal matter is most liable to decay, and when the blood is loaded with it, it is in continual danger of infection. Even ordinary putrefaction, according to Tyndal, will not take place without the action of the germs. A surplus of animal matter in the blood must, of course, depend on a surplus of animal food. There is probably no country in the world, having as mild a climate, where so much animal food per capita is consumed as in Oregon, and it is in proportion to the amount of meat they eat, are our children liable to suffer from those analogous diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Of this I could give abundant proofs, but think it better to be brief. EXPERIENCE.

Lemon, cocoanut, peanut, butter molasses, cocoanut taffies. All kinds of preserved fruits and rough candies, wholesale and retail, at P. O. Candy Store.

Are you short of money? Take your jewelry, gentlemen's clothing, seal skins, piano and furniture to Uncle Myer's, and get all you want, 181 First street; private entrance on Yamhill street.

For a short season only, balance of our Trimmed Hats for ladies, misses and children, at actual cost of material. Mooney & Valentine, First and Taylor streets.

A fine stock of the Knabe pianos at Simon Harris' music store. Prices low.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First ... Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

THE ESMOND,
...FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
RESTAURANT the Best in the city.
J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.
Elevator and all modern improvements.

THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

The Puget Sound Iron Company will elect trustees on the 5th of February.

Coal shipments from Seattle from the 1st to the 15th of January inclusive, amounted to 7264 tons.

The chain gang, under efficient official direction, has been repairing and cleaning the streets of Port Townsend.

The Port Madison telegraph office, so long closed, was opened on the 15th inst., D. C. Parrish, of Port Townsend, in charge.

Much sickness prevails in Whatcom county, and particularly in Saagil valley. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are the chief diseases.

Seattle has a juvenile thief in the person of a boy ten years old, who steals promiscuously everything which he can carry off and secrete.

The ship Majestic finished loading coal at Seattle and was towed to sea on the 15th, leaving the chutes vacant for the first time in several months.

As the shaft of the Newcastle mine sinks lower the coal improves in quality. The vein at the depth of 285 feet is clear of rock and slate, and widens out as the depth increases.

The steamer Old Settler, which has been employed for several years about Olympia, was sold last week to Capt. Randolph. After thoroughly refitting she will be put in the wood business on Elliott bay.

John Lantz, a Swede by birth, and unable to work on account of ill health, is asking aid of his countrymen in Seattle to send his little blind daughter, six years old, to a medical institute where she may regain her sight.

There will be nine vessels in the seal fishing business off Cape Flattery this season. Business men of Port Townsend propose to build ways where these vessels can be hauled out and repaired after the season closes.

Seattle retail market: Potatoes, 30@35 cents per bushel; apples, 6c per box; butter, 35c per lb, fresh rolls, pickled rolls 25@30c; eggs, 35c per doz.; bran, $22 50 per ton, or 1½c per lb; oats, $18@20 per ton; hay, $15, on the wharf $16; flour, $6 50 per bbl.; onions, 2½c per lb.

Port Madison with its foundry, saw mill, machine shops, wharves, store, warehouse and residences—everything, in fact, situated on the 103 acres comprising the town site—will be sold at sheriff's sale on the 15th of February. The sale will be made to satisfy a judgment of $57,800 with interest and accruing costs.

The people of Newcastle have organized a library association with the following officers: President, J. H. Hill; vice president, James Smith; secretary, Thomas Rogers; treasurer, N. Nanna; librarian, John Sullivan. It is the intention to establish a fine reading room where young men can spend their evenings pleasantly and profitably.

Mrs. Meyers, an insane woman, has been attracting considerable attention in Walla Walla for some time, one of her chief pleasures consisting in running after sleighs in the endeavor to get a ride. Her husband refusing to send her to the asylum, the town marshal was compelled to commit her, temporarily at least, to the county jail.

W. Whittenmoyer, of Seattle, who discharged a load of buckshot into his left arm Christmas morning, has recovered from the effects of the accident and is able to be out. The injured member was amputated near to the shoulder. In two weeks from the time of the operation was performed he was down to the shop where he formerly worked. His swift recovery is considered remarkable.

The Tacoma railroad wharf is being built for the third time. It was first built in 1873, and again in 1877. This illustrates the loss of Puget Sound wharf owners by reason of the toredo. The railroad wharf is a very large one, and its building and rebuilding must be worth to the company not less than $10,000 or $15,000 each time. The company intend from this on to fill in between the piles with earth and stone.

Intelligencer: On account of the high freights now paid for carrying coal, the Gamble company have taken several of their vessels out of the lumber trade and put them to carrying coal from Departure Bay to San Francisco. Some of their charters run up as high as $5 per ton. At this rate a vessel carrying 2000 tons, and averaging a trip every 40 days, will earn $9000 per month, a good portion of which is profit.

As the Puyallup valley train left New Tacoma Friday morning the engine broke through the pile road about half a mile from the depot and fell with the caboose into the bay. The engine turned completely over. The caboose was left hanging to the cars, which did not leave the track. The ride being high, the locomotive was completely submerged. The engineer and fireman had a narrow escape, being compelled to climb out and swim for their lives. The coach behind contained 38 passengers.

Seattle Post: Last summer Samuel A. Maple died and John W. Maple, his brother, was appointed administrator. Recently a complaint was filed in the probate court by the father, alleging that the administrator has not properly administered upon the estate of deceased, in the conveyance of certain real property, and praying that the papers of administration be set aside. The property involved is worth perhaps $3000, and the case will come up before the probate court on Monday, the 24th inst.

Western Oregon.

Sore throat is prevailing to an alarming extent in Philomath.

A boom of logs in the Luckiamute, belonging to Franz & Conner broke during the freshet, and all the logs were lost.

At the annual meeting of the Linn County Agricultural Association, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: John A. Crawford, O. P. Burkhart, P. Schlosser, J. B. Conley, N. Price, J. H. Burkhart, and N. P. Payne.

Heuiser: The trial of John L. Shelton in Polk county, indicted by the grand jury of the present circuit court for an assault upon H. C. McIntosh, being armed with a dangerous weapon, was continued until next term, upon an affidavit by defendant that Wm. Tetherow, a material witness for the defense, was absent from the state, and that he could not safely proceed to trial without him. Shelton is under $1000 bonds to appear at the next term.

Eastern Oregon.

The price of hides has materially decreased in Prineville the past two weeks. It takes a good deer pelt to bring 25 cents per pound now, whereas a fortnight ago, 33 cents was a common price.

Storrs & Todd sold last week to Breyman & Sommerville of Prineville, their large band of stock cattle now running on what is known as the Matolus range, near Silver Butte. The band numbers 1800 head, and are in fine condition at present. This is quite a heavy transaction to take place at this season of the year. It is the intention of Messrs. Breyman & Sommerville to engage extensively in the cattle business in that section.

Eastern oysters by every steamer at Keith's

Only place in Portland for silk and satin cord boxes direct from Paris, at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building.

LADIES—The best shoes for ladies, misses and children, are made by Holbrook & Co., Utica, N.Y. Ask your dealer for them and take no other.

Happy is he who sits for a picture at Abell's. A true counterfeit presentment is produced every time by the leading photographer. Send your aunts and cousins to Abell's.

Molasses cocanut, Mount Hood, molasses cold slices, cocoanut cakes, bologna sausage, chocolate cream rats, white cream rats, wholesale and retail, at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite the postoffice.

Or old or young, or grave or gay,
Those who now let their tee

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1881.

ONE THAT'S DEAD.

It is the hour when all things rest;
The sun sits in the bannered west
And looks along the golden street
That leads our ocean to his feet.

Sea-birds with summer on their wing
Down the wide west are journeying,
And one white star serenely high
Peeps through the purple of the sky.

O sky, and sea, and shore, and air,
How tranquil are ye now, and fair!
But twice the joy ye are were ye
If one that's dead companioned me.

—Blackwood.

AN EPISODE FROM A STAGE-BOX.

BY ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

We all of us know, or if we do not know, we have all of us heard of, Sadler's Wells Theater, standing in regions very distant from the West End. But the great cigales of iron have brought this mighty city into bounds, and it is possible nowadays to take one's pleasure or to attend to one's business half a dozen miles from home.

Sadler's Wells does not, however, depend for its audience upon the dwellers on the Capitoline Hills of Mayfair or South Kensington. It has its own life, its own interests and sympathies; it is essentially the theater of the Aventimes—a republic where the pit and the gallery rule supreme. It is a handsome building, well proportioned, of oval shape. A great stage fronts the audience. They come from the neighboring streets and roads, from their dwellings by the river, from suburban squares and busy roads. What Sadler's Wells once was we may still see painted on the curtain—a green rural place, shady and umbrageous, where hooped and powdered ladies, escorted by attentive gentlemen, trip to the restoring waters. If this were really a theater for the Aventimes, if we were Romans living in blue and yellow weather, this people's colosseum might have been left uninclosed and open to the stars of heaven; but as it is, we are English, shuddering in a familiar atmosphere of crape and half-mourning fog, and so the house is safely shut away from the winds and the weather, and the moonlight is home-made, and is manufactured expressly for the love-scene.

A lovely moon, a lovely scene it is, as we find when the curtain rises and the play begins; and then, in a little while, we are touched by some magic. The theater fades away; that stage is no stage; London is not; Sadler's Wells is not; two centuries roll back; the audience, the moon-lit tragedy, all are conveyed away from the present to a past of Shakspeare's creation, to Italy, to Verona, to the home of Juliet and of her lover.

Shakspeare, like Beethoven, works with an strange intimate charm, indescribable but unmistakable. As the people listen, all that they see and hear becomes their own, becomes themselves; their own secret told, their own feelings revealed. We never took poison, we never fought in the streets of Verona, we never conquered France; we never loved, hated, endured, philosophized, dreamed such dreams; never saw such sights in nature, never gathered such dewy flowers, as Shakspeare did; nor heard the birds sing as they sang to him; but, nevertheless, as he speaks to us we know it all, we feel it all; we are touched, and made into poets, strung to some greater mood than our customary humdrum.

Last night we saw a thousand poets utterly bewitched, charmed out of themselves, dwellers in Islington and Hounslow, neighbors of the "Angel," humble pedestrians who count from one public-house to another. There they sat—gods in the gallery, poets in the pit—watching the moon that rose two hundred years ago, while the nightingales that sang in Shakspeare's time burst into a new song—Romeo and Juliet is very like story a nightingale might tell. It begins quietly, with some faint echo of what is to come, a low thrill, a pause—passion's note suggested; and then silenced for a moment—then the jug-jug of commonplace, and then comes a great passionate outburst thrilling into every heart.

The great theater was full of hard-working, honest faces, people resting and forgetting their week's work, not lazy capitolines trying to wile away an evening; the pit surged to the stalls, the galleries were broad, and filled with this good audience.

There were only about half a dozen boxes in all; I think four on either side. Two or three of these were tenanted by family parties who had come to see the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. In one of them sat a whole row of sociable, middle-aged, discursive people, evidently with many reminiscences of other Romeos and other Juliets, cheerfully discoursing while their heads nodded. In the next box was a silent party; in the front of the box sat a beautiful young woman, with her head leaning upon her hand. She was pale, dark-haired; a diamond star was flashing in her thick plaits, and a diamond was twinkling at her throat. She was dressed in black velvet. A little white muslin girl, with lovely brown eyes, sat beside her; a middle-aged lady in a lace cap, and a bald gentleman, with a pair of opera-glasses, made up the party. They all looked on very intently, though they did not say much about it. The bald gentleman was Dick Willoughby, the well-known theatrical critic of the Daily Harlequin. He had brought his wife, and her beautiful friend Mrs. Baxter, and his little niece, to see the tragedy played.

Willoughby, whose profession some persons may envy, and who was actually paid for going to the theater, looked with a kind, grim sort of sympathy at his little niece, who sat, breathless, with her dark curly head against the red curtain, wondering and absorbed by this unknown spectacle, this sea of passion tossing before her toward some vast horizon undreamed of by little girls of fourteen nowadays. She might have made a pretty study for a painter, had there been one present, and able to withdraw his eyes from the wonderful, the melodious, heart-rending history enacted that night.

The play begins. Gay Mercutio, in his glittering doublet, has said his say; the fiery Tybalt has thrown down his gage of battle, has uttered his vengeance against the Montagues; old Capulet, in his satin doublet, has tried in vain to calm his furious kinsman; and then, lo! the scene changes.

The moonlight is streaming on the woods and gardens of Verona, on the terraces and heavy-scented flowers, on the balcony, where Juliet—dear, rebellious, tenderly generous Juliet—stands in her white robes. The light falls on the sweet face with its wistful story. Then comes Romeo very quickly; he stands at the foot of the balcony; the lady bends from above; the scene seems touched with some mystic rapture. "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep; the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are infinite," says Juliet's tender voice; and then she vanishes, with a soft white flash, returning, lingering, dying away, like summer lightning. "Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast," says Romeo, with all a true lover's tenderness.

"Oh, Uncle Dick!" said little Margaret, clasping her hands in speechless sympathy.

"You are not the first to say oh! to all that, Peggy," answered Uncle Dick, kindly.

The scene in the friar's cell soon followed.

Friar Laurence is a first-rate conjurer to pull all those beautiful things out of that basket," said Willoughby to his wife. "Have you done with the glasses, Bell?" and he began looking in the direction of the opposite box, which had been empty till then. Some one had just come in, and sat down in a seat behind the curtain.

"It seems all so real, Aunt Bell," said little Margaret, in a whisper; "only more real than real things."

"His wonderful wealth of language must have something to do with it," said Willoughby, gently shutting up his glasses. "He calls in all nature and all English to his aid—eh, Mrs. Baxter, don't it strike you so?"

He was looking at her with an odd expression, as if he wanted to hear her voice, to guess what she was thinking of from what she said.

"I am like Margaret, I can only sympathize," said Mrs. Baxter. "I think it was very happy for Juliet that she died with her faith in Romeo unchanged;" this she added, not bitterly, but with a heavy sigh. Mrs. Willoughby hastily interposed with a "Hush! hush! Juliet is coming." She did not want her friend Felicia to dwell upon her troubles.

This is the fag end of a story which all happened years ago, only a little but got broken off, so to speak, and was fastened on again by chance on this particular night. The hero and heroine of my little history loved each other long ago, tenderly, passionately; then they quarreled, then they made it up and were married; they had loving but jarring tempers; he was suspicious, poor, easily angered; she was impetuous, diffident, exacting, because she loved him and cared so much for him and for herself, too, and because she cared so much for the quality of his love, and because she was jealous of some one far more suitable than herself. He was Colonel Baxter, a widower, when they were married; she had been an heiress. Felicia Marlowe by name. The young mistress of Harpington Hall had been left very young, very alone, very self-willed, to her own discretion and indiscretion, to her childish mistakes in her make-shift life; she had been overpraised and overloved, perhaps, by the cousin from whom she inherited the old house which had been her home and the scene of her failure and success in life. She had been engaged to him nominally, but they both knew that even if he recovered they were lovers only in name. Felicia's heart had beaten its own measure, and ached to its own longing, although her future had been settled for her by others; then, when the time came, and she was free, and able to accord it to her heart's desire, she was, perhaps, disappointed by the result.

All this has been told elsewhere, but one odd phase of the story happened two nights ago, and I write it down as it was told me by some people who were present.

It was from Mrs. Willoughby I heard it all. She is a middle-aged woman who has known a good many people, and seen something of the world (which means seeing something more than people sitting in rows in it), and Felicia Baxter and she were old friends. Mrs. Willoughby had been at Felicia's wedding, and admired—as who would not admire—the lovely young bride and the stately bridegroom, little thinking of the dismal result of all this white satin, organ-straining, promising, vowing, bride-cake, and congratulations. Everything seemed propitious. One of Felicia's former lovers was present in a dejected attitude, the friends who approved and the friends who disapproved were there, all equally smart. The colonel's little daughter, a child of twelve, was there with the aunt and the cousin who had brought her up, and with whom she was to remain till the couple returned. They were to spend a month or two at Rome, and then come back. But though after a time they came back, little Lucy Baxter remained by her father's wish, with the cousin for whom she had so great an affection.

When disagreements began between the colonel and his wife, Colonel Baxter, who was a somewhat morbidly fastidious person, shrank from bringing his little Lucy from her peaceful home to witness the disturbance, and strange, almost inexplicable troubles of his new life. She was nearly thirteen. In a year or two she would be a woman. He was ashamed that the two women who had made his home there ten years and more should know of his present perplexities. He made one excuse and another to put off Lucy's coming, and Felicia guessed the reason, and felt a wild, miserable pang in her heart; self-reproach, acquiescence, bitter resentment, were all there in her foolish, passionate soul.

One day she said to him:

"You married me, but you never loved me. Why did you come to disturb me? What was there to prevent you from marrying some one else? If it was only my money you wanted, you might have had it all for the asking."

Baxter's dark face turned white.

"I can't forgive this," he said. "It is no use, Felicia; I must go away. You can't say anything to undo this. I have felt it all coming for some time past. You have insulted me, wounded me, humiliated me, past my endurance."

"Oh, Jim! Jim! You would not have spoken to me so," sobbed Felicia, apostrophising the dead cousin to whom she had been engaged.

"No; But I have not the forbearance that your cousin possessed; and though you broke his heart, you shall not ruin my life and my child's," said Colonel Baxter, in a cold, concentrated fury.

Felicia was frightened by his strange tone and strange looks; she came up and caught his hand.

"Leave me alone," he cried; "don't touch me."

She ran out of the room with a pale face and desperate eyes; spoiled, lonely, inexperienced, she was not likely to make allowance for another somewhat spoiled child. She did not distinguish between hot temper and coldness of heart. Perhaps Mrs. Willoughby might have done some good then, but Felicia rushed to a friend who happened to be staying in the house and who certainly made matters worse. They had been bad enough before.

"We are born to be slaves and playthings," said this lady, gloomily, with her foot on the fender. "Some women have spirits too high for mean surrender to circumstance; without such hearts to bleed for the cause of right and truth and liberty, we should be brought low indeed. You are one of these," said Mrs. Bracy (that was the friend's name), suddenly turning full upon the quivering, pale, indignant lady of the house—"one of the generous martyred ones."

And so it happened that the two parted. Colonel Baxter made some excuse to somebody—the butler, I believe—and went away without seeing his wife again. Felicia, as usual, staid on alone at Harpington. How had she turned some page in her short life's history, and begun begun again to live alone! She was, perhaps, more forlorn now than she had ever been. People did not know her story for certain, but they whispered it about, and looked at her pitifully. She kept away and could not face them.

It was not till some weeks had passed that Mrs. Willoughby brought her up to London by main force.

"The poor little soul will go out of her mind if she is left to brood all by herself in that dismal old place. I hate that Colonel Baxter, Dick," said Mrs. Dick, emphatically.

"I saw him at the club the other day looking uncommonly dismal," said Dick Willoughby. "Depend upon it, in most cases out of ten it is the woman's fault when people quarrel. You can give in with grace, my dear; a man can't without making a fool of himself."

"Nonsense!" cried Mrs. Willoughby, laughing; "you never appear to greater advantage than at such times, Dick."

But the scene changes to Sadler's Wells once more, where they are all sitting in a row in their comfortable box, and watching the changing scenes. Mrs. Willoughby, who had taken up the glass, looked slowly round the theater, and paused for a moment, as her husband had done, upon the opposite box, but its occupant was hidden from view by the curtain. Mrs. Baxter did not look up or about; she sat listless, absorbed, listening; while a faint color rose, and then died away on her pale cheek.

Meanwhile people grow more and more interested, the storm of feeling upon the stage rises and engrosses the not unsympathetic audience; scorn is met by scorn, defiance by defiance, as bravely as he has lived, Romeo, driven to bay, is forced to revenge him; then comes the sentence and the passionate parting scene between the "hour's wife" and her banished lover.

Little Margaret began to cry outright; the tears dribbled down her blue ribbons. Felicia never moved; she seemed to turn pale, and more pale.

It was at this instant that Mrs. Willoughby, happening to look round, caught a sight of the occupant of the opposite box, who, forgetting his precautions, had leaned forward for a minute; then he withdrew almost immediately. That black, set face, that close-cropped military head—surely she could not be mistaken; she glanced at her friend anxiously, then she touced her husband's hand to attract his attention.

"Dick," she whispered, "do you see?"

"Yes; I saw him come in," said Dick, in a low voice. "Don't look; you might frighten him away."

Then the critic, who had to write his article however much other people were distracted, went back to his notes again. Little Margaret followed every word with rapt attention; to her the play was everything, and everything else, nothing. Mrs. Baxter, too, seemed to have found some relief from the weight of her present troubles in Juliet's pathetic words; the color rose into her cheeks, her eyes brightened.

"Brava, Juliet," said Dick, when Juliet, after her great outcry of child-like terror, suddenly, nobly, calmly drains the sleeping draught. Then came that last great scene where life and death seem struggling for awhile, and the unseen and the present meet, and human beings fall helpless and prostrate before the awful doom of fate.

It was not till this last scene that the opposite curtain was pushed back, and that Colonel Baxter, seeing his wife's beautiful sad face leaning forward, leaned forward too.

Who was it spoke? Was it Shakespeare who spoke in faithful ever-enduring words? was it Baxter? was it Felicia? "Oh, my lovel my wife!" says Romeo,

Felicia looked up. Had some voice called? Perhaps she looked away because she could not face it all; but from across the great theater she met the steady look of her husband's eyes; the two saw each other. With a faint cry Felicia half rose, and half mechanically put out her arms, as Juliet had done; then she turned and caught at Mrs. Willoughby's outstretched hand.

"Did you see him? did you see?" she said.

"Oh, hush! listen!" cried little Margaret, leaning forward.

"Come, I'll dispose of thee among a sisterhood of holy nuns," says the friar. "Stay not to question, for the watch is coming." "What's here—a cup closed in my true lover's hand!" sobbed Juliet.

Margaret was crying; Mrs. Willoughby, rising up from her seat, was pulling fainting Felicia away from the front of the box. There was a rattle at the handle of the door; it opened wide, and Colonel Baxter walked in.

"Fan!" he cried. "Fay, forgive me; won't you forgive me?"

She gave a cry, a spring, and clung to him, close to his heart.

Little Margaret never forgot her first play. I think Colonel and Mrs. Baxter's domestic troubles seemed to her very tame compared to Mr. and Mrs. Montague's.

Dick afterwards confessed to his wife that he had expected something of the sort. "I was talking to my friend Mr. Fladgate at the club," he said, "and seeing Baxter at his elbow, I took care to tell Fladgate, in his hearing, that Mrs. Bateman had sent us a box for to-night, and that Felicia was to come with you. I wonder how long the peace will last," he said, with a doubtful look.

"They love each other, Dick," said Mrs. Willoughby; "and then people can afford to quarrel, can't they, Dick?"

Dick laughed. "Yes, Bell," said he, "perhaps they can afford it, but it is an expensive amusement."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The local wheat market remains stagnant from lack of quotations of eastern and European markets. Experiments with wheat damaged on the lower docks by water, show that where dried immediately little or no damage is sustained, but as facilities are limited, no very considerable proportion of it can be saved in condition for grinding.

Shipping Intelligence.

SEARSES, Jan. 13.—Arrived—Ship Olympus, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELY, Jan. 17.—Sailed—ship Alice, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Jan. 18.—Oregon arrived down 1:20 P. M.; crossed out 4 P. M.; Columbia arrived 3 P. M., left for Portland at 4:20 P. M.; cloudy; wind west.

REMOVAL.—Dr. R. Glisan has removed his office to S. E. corner of Second and Ash streets.

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Portland, Or., Jan. 12, 1881. jan14

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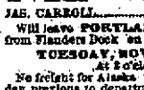

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1880.

At 2 o'clock, A. M.

No freight for Alaska taken after 12 o'clock the day previous to departure.

For freight or Passage apply to

ED. C. ROGERS, Purser.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 27. By virtue of a warrant issued out of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of delinquent taxpayers named in the delinquent tax roll of School District No. 27, for the year of 1880, and no goods or chattels be found, then upon the real property described in said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses. In pursuance of said warrant I levied on the following described lots in the several additions to the city of Portland, in said district, and the pieces and parcels of land adjoining thereto, as set forth in said roll, being and being in the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Taxpayer.	Description of Land.	Tax:
Audicksch, C. R.	Lot 7, block 263, Couch's add.	$2 40
Fable, Arthur	Lots 5 and 8, blk 27, Watson's add.	2 40
Freeborn, E. D.	Lot 6, block 39, Watson's add.	3 70
Hamel, M. J.	Lot 1, block 260, Couch's addition.	4 20
Harlow, John	Fractional property.	13 60
Jackson, May	Lots 6 and 8, blk 12, Watson's add.	4 40
Jackson, Thomas, est.	Lot 1, 2, 4, blk 12, Watson's add.	6 30
Kern, Daniel	Lot 2, block 32, Watson's add.	2 70
Lafferty, Joseph	Lots 6, 7, block 260, Couch's add.	4 60
Meyer, A. E.	Parts of Lots 5, 7, block 2, all Lot 1, block 20, Watson's add.	6 51
Settiner, Ferdinand	Lot 3, block 260, Couch's add.	4 60
Stoms, John	Lots 3, 4, block 264, Couch's add.	4 60
White, Wm.	Lot 6, block 267, Couch's addition.	2 80

Also the following pieces and parcels of land in said Multnomah county, viz:

Ankeny, Levi	Sec. 20, T 1 N, R 1 E, 10½ acres. $10 54
Buckley, P. A.	W ½ of Rutledge claim, S 19, T 1 N, R 1 E, 267 acres. 6 28
Devuse, Pascully	S ½ Sec. 25, T 1 N, R 1 W, 320 acres. 8 77
Dolly, Wm. E.	W ½ N W ¼ Sec. 32, T 1 N, R 1 E, 12½ acres. 1 66
Fechheimer, M. W.	Lots 1 and 2 D C, and S ½ Sec. 7, T 1 N, R 1 E, 25 acres. 14 42
Gardner, Mary C.	S ½ Sec. 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 81 acres. 4 20
Goodfellow, Wm.	Sec. 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 40 acres. 2 10
Guild, B. C.	Sec. 28 and 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 80 acres. 4 80
Knott, Levi	Blackstone D C, S 52, T 1 N, R 1 E, 3 acres. 7 80
Neff, Marcus and J.	Bland—Secs 36, 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 213 acres. 12 38
Petty, Mary	S 52, T 1 N, R 1 E, one acre. 2 80
Royal, J. H.	N ½ N E ¼ Sec. 25, T 1 N, R 1 E, 82 acres, and S 52, T 1 N, R 1 E, 61 acres. 8 40
Spelling, Thos.	Potter D C, 9 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 25